THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,066—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† SOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson...	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
αMEDUSA	G. Metzel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer αWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3 800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	5th April 90.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

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EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
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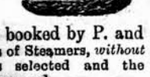
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA" 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY 6th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Kuox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted on with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class P. and O. steamer TEHERAN, 1,626 tons, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. For freight and passage apply to

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THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

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THE S. S. DRAGOMAN chartered by Messrs. D. and C. MACIVER has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

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Bombay, Marchlst 1890. Agents.

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A COMPETENT FITTER to fit up a small mill with Asa Tees' Machinery (expected in April next).

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One new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham-by Watson of Lowestoft; one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

(The property of a gentleman proceeding to England shortly),

One English-built Canoe-Barouche, with Brake, by Rogers, and a pair of bay Waler Mares, well matched and go very well together, with a set of Brass-mounted Harness. Price Rs.1,690.

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BATS, Single Cane ..... each	8	0
Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	9	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	11	8
Do. All Cane ..... ,,	14	8
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	16	8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14	8
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,,	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules ..... ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points... ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13	8
Boys' Set, complete in box	10	8

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BALLS, Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	5	0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... ,,	5	12
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WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India rubber ... ,,	7	4
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LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... ,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... ,,	12	8

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BATS, best English make, Men's ..... each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	15	
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Do. do. do. Cork-handled, ,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... ,,	12	8
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Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... ,,	12	8
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Do. Ayre's Champion ..... ,,	13	4

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... ,,	12	8
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A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ..... per set	47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ..... each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... ,,	8	8
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	Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed		
No. 4—26 in. circumference ..... each	7	8
No. 5—28 in. do. ..... ,,	8	8
No. 6—30 in. do. ..... ,,	9	8
No. 7—32 in. do. ..... ,,	10	8

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THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported ... ... ,, 725

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SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 700

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BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA'S AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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SURFACE-LIKE PORCELAIN! COLOURS EXQUISITE!

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"HOME" AND DECORATIVE WORK,

In numerous Artistic tints, per tin Re. 1. Bath Enamels per tin, Re. 1-4.

POONA. Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes...	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan. R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

MARINE PAINTING. Eight Facsimiles of the Original Paintings by Edward Duncan. R.W.S., and a number of reproductions by works of J.M.W. Turner, R.A. With practical Instructions for Copying by an eminent Teacher. Cloth, 5s.

FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

JUST ISSUED, Part IV. of Vol II., completing the AVI FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA and its dependencies, by James A. Murray,, F. S. A. L., &c., Price Rs. 7. The complete work in 7 parts, Rs. 30, or in 2 Volumes full cloth Rs. 32. Apply at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 Rs candle-power each) ..	800
Do.	do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,

IN CONNECTION WITH LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR AND FETE,

Under the immediate Patronage of

H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY

AND

T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE

GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA

ENTITLED

"BLUE BEARD,

OR

"FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,"

BY

CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Bluebeard .....Mr W B Hickie, Rl Fusiliers.
Shacabac .....Surg H Marks, A M D
Corporal Selim .....Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper .....Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima .....Miss Pottinger
Ann .....Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz .....Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi .....Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—

Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Miss Kirkham
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,

Bombr. Calvert, R H A	Corpl Victor, Rl Fus	
Gunner Walker, R H A	Pte. Bull	"
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A	Power	"
Driver Bolton, R A	Graves	"
Driver Mitchel, R A	Tooley	"
Gunner Manly, R A	Bowles	"

ORCHESTRA.

String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES !

NEW SCENERY ! ! &c.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Circle ...	Rs. 4
Dress Circles	" 3
Pit Stalls.....	" 2
Gallery and Bench Seats.....	" 1

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price the Gallery and Bench Seats.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the above Club, under the patronage of

H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

On SATURDAY, the 8TH MARCH 1890.

ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.

The closing time for all open events has been extended, to the 4th March.

Entries can be made to the Bath attendant or to the Honorary Secretary,

A. G. N. HIND,
Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE.

ONE London-built light BROUGHAM with break, in good order.
One VICTORIA nearly new.
One very light Mail PHAETON.
A BAY WALER, MARE eight years old, Steady and very quiet, Saddle and Harness. This is a good mare.
Apply to

JOHN S. ALST N.
Mount Nepean Road.
Malabar Hill,

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per share, free of income Tax for the half year ended 31st December 1 9, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company Bruce Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 13th proximo, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to Registered Shareholders on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,

HORMUSJEE, ASSUR & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February, 1890.

TO ALL CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are called for the CONSTRUCTION of ROADS for STAFF QUARTERS at GUNTAKUL JUNCTION. They will be received up to 31st March 1890.

Plan Section and other information connected with the work can be had on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Each cover containing the tender should be sealed and headed "Tender for Staff Quarters Roads, Guntakul Junction" and addressed to A. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., Resident Engineer, S. M. Railway, Guntakul.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer,
S. M. Railway, Guntakul.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 21st day of April 1890 for the supply of one STEAM FIRE ENGINE and other appliances for the Fire Brigade.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st March 1890.

HOUSE STEWARD WANTED.

WANTED for the New Murree Club, a thoroughly competent House Steward. To reside on the premises. Free Board and lodging, Salary rs. 100 per mensem.

Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the MANAGER,

THE NEW MURREE CLUB COMPANY, LD.,
Rawal Pindi Branch.

N.B.—Please note that a reply will be sent to the Selected Candidate only.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,

(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)

CIGARS !

CIGARS ! !

CIGARS ! ! !

Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.

The choicest brands of pure

JAVA !

SUMATRA ! !

DINDIGUL ! ! !

PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.

NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.

Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.

Apply

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,

4, Medows Street, Fort,

and

221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas. Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday Evening, Re. 1 Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY. TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE. SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.
FIRST CHILDRENS' SPECTACULAR.
FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL.

Admission and Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Costume.

From 8-15 to 10-30 Children only will be allowed to Skate.

From 10-30 to 12 o'clock the general public will have the use of the Skating surface.

Each Child taking part in the Grand March will receive a handsome present.

Races, &c, &c, will be provided for the amusement of skaters and spectators.

Admission tickets for adults are now ready at the Rink Office.

Admission: Adults Rs. 2. Reserved chairs Re. 1 extra.

This Carnival promises to be the prettiest sight ever seen in Bombay, and those present will be interested, amused, and see a spectacle never to be forgotten.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

GOVERNMENT having permitted the COMMITTEE for the RECEPTION of His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES to hold a FAIR on the Esplanade Parade Ground, it will be closed to the Public from the 7th instant, until further notice.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS.....	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only *positive* cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 248, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES,

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.
SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

INTENDING Exhibitors are reminded that no articles can be accepted after the 1 th instant.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

SEPARATE DAY'S RACES.

ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH MARCH 1890.

ON THE MAHALUXME COURSE.

Price of Ticket of Admission Rs, 5 to admit a lady or a gentleman.

SUBSCRIBERS and OTHER TICKETS of the BOMBAY MEETING just closed will no entitle Holder to admission to Grand Stand free, this day's Races having no connection with the Bombay Meeting

Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA ERAIM & Co

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1890

ENTRIES will be accepted up to 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 6t instant. Programmes and Printed forms of making entries can be had on application at the Club office. The Official Measurer will be prepared to measure Yachts on Friday, the 7th instant Applications to have Yachts measured should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

4th March, 1890.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10 and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club Office.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the County of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th March, 1890, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE EXECUTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E., Mr. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. H. W. Uloth, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March 1890.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 p. m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1890.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER, FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pashmina Cloth, Pashmina Embroidery on Pashmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated the 20th February 1890, regarding a NEW SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for the Juvenil Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, it is hereby notified that the services of the person, who may be selected for the Post, will be engaged from the 1st of April instead of from 1st of May next, and that the latest date upto which applications for the appointment in question will be received is 15th March 1890.

By order
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary
D. S. I. and R. Institution.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO'Y., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 TONS PEAK LOG TIMBER, and 30 Tons of TEAKWOOD ROOF BOARDS 3-1" inch thick, under 3 separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Secunderabad, Deccan.

The specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, or from the Company's Bombay Agency's Office, Treacher's Buildings. (Fort) on payment of one Government Rupee each specification and Form.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and no Tender will be entertained on which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" or "Tender for Teak Boarding" and delivered at the Bombay Agency's Office, not later than 1 p.m., on 11th March, 1890.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender,

W. GAYE,
For Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, 26th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 25th March 1890, and opened at noon on the 27th March 1890 for the supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1891.

The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this Office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest money which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of tender.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras,

T. T. VAUGHAN, Captain, R.A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 1st March, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY,)
NOTICE.
ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS
BETWEEN
POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Poona. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	a.
Poona .....D	20-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum .....D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli.....D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... A	1-16	39	2	0	19	10	0	8	3	0
Bangalore ... D	13-55									
Mysore .....A	20-3	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Mysore. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore .....D	7-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ... A	13-44	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	0
Bangalore ... D	14-12									
Hubli .....D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	7	15	0
Belgaum .....D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona .....A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.

For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.

JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi Itransmits Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

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Terms for shorter periods on application.

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THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

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LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

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LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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ESTABLISHED 1849.

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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of the P. and O. Mail, 2½ pgs of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955 039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured at either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,60[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 195,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 [illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance [illegible]
[illegible] ham-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00 0

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Sores, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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A WEEKLY EDITION
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I,

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

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MADRAS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURAN

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of om-bay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 93½
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of adras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	98½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	10,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22½
Char. Mercan-tile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-poration	60,00	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar P.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurra-chee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	1 7	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton	1, 00	125	125	20	140
Breula Lawn-pore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9
Colaba	5 0	1,88	1,880	55	330
East India	3.0	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	50	52½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	41
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	4 5
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	5	42½
Munmar Mi	1,000	25	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	51½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	3½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bel-lary)	500	500	50	120	290
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Pan-jab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1, 50
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	4 0
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manu-facture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	50	500	20	270
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary & W Co. Ld (Bel-lary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,000	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,00	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,00	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	5 0	25	400
Indian Manfg.	1 00	1,000	1,00	50	880
James reaves.	1,100	5 0	500	25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Jewraz Baloo	1,00	1,000	1,000	45	210
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mac-kunjee	1,000	1,000	1, 0	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Madras United.	3 0	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Mahaluxmee	6 0	1,000	1,00	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,085
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	25	575
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	305
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,000	1,00	1,000	25	1,390
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,00	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1, 00	30	3.0
Southern India.	1, 00	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	6.0
Syadesh Mills	3,0 0	500	500	Nil.	235
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	25	3 0
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	685
City of Bom-bay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Ripon Mills	100	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash-down	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.c	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	66½
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,660
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaran-teed Surety-ship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	263
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Sandy & Co					80
Bhownuggor City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·951
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind	N W W, E, W, W N W, W. W N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours' From midnight to midnight.	181

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Albert Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Review of Troops by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, 5-15 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, lecture by the Rev. Mr. Gore on "The Education of the Human Race," 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Bluebeard," 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—India (s), from Cardiff; Simla (s), Calcutta; and Charters Tower (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (-), for Karachi; Kt Companion (s), Antwerp; Draco (s), Hull; and Schooner Gulianar, Inhambane.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Companion and Draco left the dock on Tuesday.

NUSSERWANJEE PETIT BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for February, 1890:—Daily average attendance 247, admissions 2,462, prevailing diseases, fever and mumps.

SUICIDE WHILE IN DELIRIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Babaola Tank Road, respecting the death of Gool Hussain Asalat, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer, and lived with his brother in Tindal Street. About eight days ago he suffered from fever, which was followed by delirium. On Sunday morning he was missing, and on Tuesday his dead body was found floating in the water at Baboola Tank. The verdict was that the death of Gool Hussain Asalat was caused by drowning himself in the Baboola Tank in the delirium of fever.

DOMESTIC QUARRELS.—As the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Deen Mahomed Ega appeared before Mr. Richardson in a case in which he charged one Abdulla Juma, his son-in-law, with having caused grievous hurt to him, on Tuesday last. The parties had, it seemed, quarrelled sometime previously in connection with some domestic affairs. And yesterday the accused set upon the complainant, striking him in a brutal manner, causing an ugly wound upon his face, and knocking out one of his teeth. Mr. Warden who appeared for the accused, endeavoured to prove an *alibi*, but the evidence for the prosecution was sufficient, his Worship considered to convict the man upon, and he was consequently sentenced to undergo twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST MILL LABOURER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Shaik Abdool Cadur, a labourer, employed at the Great Eastern Mill, Parel, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three bars of copper, valued at Rs. 10, the property of the Great Eastern Mill Company, on Monday last. A policeman arrested the accused with the three bars of copper in his possession as he was passing along Hoozria Mohola on Monday night last, and as he failed to render a satisfactory account as to how he became possessed of the bars of copper, took him into custody. Subsequently upon enquiry it was discovered that he had stolen the copper from the premises of the Great Eastern Mill, where he was employed. Sheik Abdul Cadar, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A STATION-MASTER LOCKED UP BY HIS STAFF.—The *Kathiawar Times* tells the following strange story:—At Ningala the railway servants employed are the station-master, the telegraph signaller, and three pointsmen. It appears that the pointsmen having had for some reason or other an altercation with the station-master combined to revenge upon him; and on the night of the 27th February last they all three repaired to his house at a late hour, turned his wife out of the house, tied him up with ropes, and locked him up in his room, leaving his wife outside. Then they, through the signaller, despatched a telegram to the Traffic Manager, stating that the station-master had attempted to rob cotton and when challenged thrice had made no reply. The Chief Inspector of Police, on this, was instructed to make inquiries into the matter, and he arrived from Bhownugger the next day. Till his arrival the poor station-master and his wife were left in the same miserable condition. It appears that the telegraph signaller was prevailed upon to despatch a wrong telegram either through fear, or he himself was concerned in the matter.

DIVORCE AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Goga Street, Fort, respecting the death of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, aged 45 years. A month ago deceased's son-in-law filed a suit for divorce in the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and the case came on for hearing on the 28th of last month. Deceased was in the Court during the hearing. The son-in-law on that day insulted the deceased as he was coming down the staircase. As deceased was going home from the Court with a broker named Bhimjee Framjee, he appeared to be much distressed and told Banajee that he would not go home, but wished to end his life, as his name was disgraced. Bhimjee condoled with him and brought him home, telling him to give up the idea of dying. Deceased, on returning home, still appeared to be much distressed at what had happened. On Sunday last about 7 or 8 a. m. deceased was found in a very drowsy condition and had to be carried to bed. Drs. Cowasjee Nowrojee and Framjee D. Divecha, were sent for but the unfortunate man never rallied, and died on Tuesday at midnight. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. The verdict was "that the death of Cursetjee Jamsetjee was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself".

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ON Tuesday about midnight one Toolsidass Mohunjee a dealer in coir, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state, suffering from the effects of an assault, alleged to have been committed on him by some person or persons unknown. He never recovered, and died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock." It appears that late on Tuesday night the brother of the deceased found him lying in his shop at Dongri Street, bleeding from a wound on his head and gave immediate information to the police. The deceased is said to have left his shop at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday to collect money, but whether he got any or not is at present unknown. An inquest was opened by the Coroner Dr. T. Blaney yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Toolsidas Mohunjee, when the following evidence was recorded:—"Govindjee Mohunjee said deceased was his brother. His age was 25 years. He was a dealer in coir and lived with witness. At 11 p.m. on Tuesday, when he returned home from work, his cousin Narayen Hunsraj, informed him that deceased had been beaten, and was lying unconscious in his shop. Witness at once went there and found deceased lying unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the top of the head, and with both his knees bruised. Witness sent for a *rekhah* and placing deceased in it, went and brought a policeman to whom the occurrence was reported. The policeman and witness went with the deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock that morning.'

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to the 15th instant.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

CERTIFICATES.

SPENT a couple of days at this Hotel and found it very clean and comfortable, food good, servants obliging and proprietor took great interest in shikar arrangements. I have often wished that an hotel such as this had been started at Lanowli.

(Signed) H. F. WESTON, Bombay.

January 6.
Quite satisfied with all hotel arrangements.
(Signed E. C. I. LOWEL,
P. and O. Company, Bombay.

January 6.
Stayed at the Gymkhana Hotel for a few days. Found the accommodation and attendance very good, and table excellent.
(Sd.) E. CANNING, Bombay.

January 11.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE final ties in the Double and Singles will be played off on Friday and Saturday the 7th and 8th inst., respectively.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ANKLESVAR

THE annual ceremony of distributing prizes to the boys of the Anklesvar English School, took place on Monday evening before a large gathering of Government officials, municipal commissioners, and other influential gentlemen of the town. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, District Deputy Collector of Broach, president of the local Municipal Board, presided. Among the other gentlemen present were Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas, Sub-Judge; Khansaheb Sorabji Ratanji, Mamlatdars, Rao Sahebs Hiralal and Narbheram; Vakil Keshavram, Amratlal, Damodarrao, Dhirajram and Laxmiram, and Dr. Laxmonrao Anantrao. The school building was decorated with flags and evergreens, and the ceremony had excited an unusual interest, owing to the projected transfer of the institution from Government to municipal management from the 1st proximo. The head-master, Mr. D. N. Pandya, commenced the proceedings by dwelling on the desirability of holding such gatherings every year. He then gave a short history of the school, from which it appears that it was founded in the year 1880, that the average number on the rolls has risen from 21 to 67, and that the average monthly fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 8 to Rs. 84. The monthly expenditure, which is Rs. 142, is met from fees and the Municipal grant of Rs. 60, supplemented by grants from provincial funds. The school teaches up to the fifth Anglo-Vernacular standard, and has been favourably reported upon for the last three years by the Educational Inspector, as regards discipline, efficiency of teaching, and numerical strength. The head-master concluded by expressing a hope that the child thus brought up under the fostering care of Government during the last ten years, would grow up in all the vigor and majesty of manhood under the care of the Municipal Board.

The president, who is also the president of the local Municipality, in rising to reply, admitted the responsibility entailed on the Board by the projected transfer, but at the same time assured the gathering that the Board will do its all to sustain the character of the institution. After speeches from Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas and Vakil Keshavram, an interesting programme of recitations from English, Sanscrit, Persian, and Gujerati authors, was gone through. Prizes and sweetmeats were then distributed to the boys, and attar and nosegays to the gentlemen. After giving three hearty cheers for the president, the gathering broke up.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

FORTY-NINTH Report of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1890, at noon.

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889.

The net profits for that period, including dls. 70,307·32, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, a mount to dlrs. 1,119,310·47, of which after taking out remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation dlrs. 1,109,310·47.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings per Share, which at 4/6 will absorb dlrs. 400,000, and a Bonus of Ten Shillings per Share, which will absorb dlrs. 1,33,333.33.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 3/11½, the rate of the day, amounts to dlrs. 234,666·67.

They recommend transferring dlrs. 200,000 to the Credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at dlrs. 4,600,000.

The Balance, dlrs. 141,310.47, to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE has been appointed Chairman for the year 1890 and Mr. J. S. MOSES Deputy Chairman. Mr. J. P. HOLLIDAY, Mr. N. A. SIEBS, and Mr. E. A. SOLOMON, having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Directors invited the Hon. A. P. MACEWEN, Mr. H. HOPPIUS, and Mr. D. R. SASSOON to fill the vacant seats; their appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. B. LAYTON, Mr. L. POESNECKER, and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN retire in rotation, and, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE and Mr. FULLARTON HENDERSON.

W. H. FORBES'
Hongkong, 6th February, 1890. Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
31st Dec., 1889.

LIABILITIES.	Dols.	Dols.
Paid-up Capital	7,500,000.00	
Reserve Fund	4,400,000.00	
Marine Insurance Account	250,000.00	
Notes in Circulation...dols.	6,030,868 42	
Deposits	89,289,205.29	
		95,320,073.71
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		17,309,536.64
Profit and Loss Account		1,119,310.47
		Dols. 125,898,920.82
ASSETS.		Dols.
Cash		13,766,227.32
Investments, viz:—		
£100,000...2½ per cent. Consols.		
£150,000...3 ,, Indian Government Sterling Loan.		
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve.	$1,540,540.54	
Rs. 6,300,000 Indian Government Loan	2,750,538 74	
		4,291 079.28
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		55,615,066.95
Bills Receivable		51,185,336.77
Bank Premises		935,307.54
Dead Stock		105,902.96
		Dols. 125,898,920.82

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Dr. 31st Dec., 1889.

To amounts written off—		
Remuneration to Directors		Dols. 10,000.00
To dividend account—		
£1·10 per Share on 60,000 Shares=£90,000 @ 4/6.	$400,000.00	
Bonus of 10 per Share on 60,000 Shares=£30,000 @ 4/6	133,333.33	
		533,333.33
To dividend adjustment account— Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 3/1½, the Current rate of the day		234,666.67
To Reserve Fund		200,000.00
To balance carried forward to next half-year		141,310.47
Cr.		Dols. 1,119,310.47
By balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1889		Dols. 70,307.32
By amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 31st December 1889, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due		1,049,003.15
		Dols. 1,119,310.47

RESERVE FUND.	Dols.
To Balance on 31st December, 1889	4,600,000.00
	Dols. 4,600,000.00
By balance on 30th June, 1889	Dols. 4,400,000,00
By amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account	200,000,00
	Dols. 4,600,000,00

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.
A. W. MAITLAND, Chief Accountant.
W. H. FORBES, H. L. DALRYMPLE, J. S. MOSES, } Directors.
P. RYRIE, F. HENDERSON, } Auditors.
We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1890.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE ALLEGED TRADE MARKS FRAUD.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case of Messrs. Graham & Co. vs. Chotalal Moolchund, in which the defendant Chotalal Moolchund stood charged with using a false trade mark, and with selling, exposing, and having in his possession for sale grey shirting cloth, with a counterfeit trade mark of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., came on for hearing. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the defendant.

Mr. Craigie, in opening the case for the prosecution, said there was no meaning of the word counterfeit either in the Indian Penal Code or the Merchandise Marks Act. It would, therefore, not only be incumbent upon the accused to prove that he had not acted with intent to defraud, but also that he was innocent in the matter, or that he had taken all reasonable precautions from deceiving purchasers by the use of that trade mark.

Mr. Craigie then proceeded to call evidence for the prosecution.

Ramchunder Vishnoo Madgavkur, the salesman of Messrs. Graham and Co., on being examined by Mr. Craigie, said: The figure of a horse had been used by Messrs. Graham and Co. on their stiffon grey shirtings for the last seventeen years, and it was a very well known mark in the market. From information he received witness sent a man to purchase a bale of grey shirtings from the shop of the accused, which was done, and the piece of grey shirting (produced) was one of the pieces from the bale bearing the mark or figure of a horse which was, he averred, a false mark, evidently meant to deceive purchasers.

The case at this stage was adjourned for further hearing until Monday forenoon next.

SURAT AND THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

MR. REID, the Collector of Surat, who has so often helped exhibition officials as Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, has now extended his sympathy for the success of the Industrial Art Exhibition, to be held at the Bombay School of Art during the visit to this city of H. R. H. Prince Victor of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester have kindly undertaken to superintend the collection. Rao Bahadur Anupram, the Deputy Collector in charge Huzoor Treasury, has taken upon himself the duty of collecting (*a*) women's work, consisting of embroidery, gold borders, laces, spangles, &c.; (*b*) skinkobs, Hindoo khelias, and embroidered caps from Haji Alibhai Sajbhai and others; (*c*) sandalwood and ivory carving from Mulchand Kashiram, who has been making an excellent album in ebony and silver for the Prince; (*d*) fabrics and embroidery from Sitvalas and others. Mr. H. S. Jervis, headmaster of the local Mission School, has accepted the task of making a collection of the needlework done in girls' schools, and has offered, on loan, excellent specimens of carved brackets by the late Rajaram, an artisan of known reputation. Khan Bahadur Nanu Mian, secretary, Surat Municipality, will help Mr. Anupram, the Deputy Collector, and will, on his own account, make a collection of photographs of industrial women at work. Mr. Anupram, the secretary of the Nawab of Surat, will obtain permission from his Highness the Nawab to contribute some rare specimens of art from his palace. Surat will thus be fully represented at the forthcoming exhibition.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE MAX MINCK.

Mr. Macpherson, for a creditor, Mr. MacLott, applied for leave to withdraw the opposition, remarking that the insolvent proposed to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, agreed to the proposal to withdraw the petition, saying that his client was willing to do so.

His lordship granted, according to the usual practice, a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the petition should not be allowed to be withdrawn, making the rule returnable within a week.

RE GODEYCURN DOWLUTRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha, and Kanga, on behalf of the insolvents, asked for a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order in the case should not be revoked. His lordship granted a rule returnable within a fortnight.

RE DOSSA KIRPAL THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for extension of time to enable the insolvent to file his schedule. The petition was filed on the 31st January last.

His lord hip remarked that the thirty days allowed by law had already expired.

Mr. Mankar said that, under rule 11, the Court had power to grant further time, if necessary. The insolvent expected to receive some books of account from Calcutta, but they did not arrive in time. A month's extension was granted

RE HENRY MORGAN.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE EDULJEE HORMUSJEE PAVREE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to the creditors and to amend the schedule.

RE RAHSIN BIN ESSA KHALIFA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order. The insolvent had served notice to his creditors, but two of them still remained unserved. The application was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Ganni Dawood, Venayek Crishnaram Senory, and Pushotum Madhowjee were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Major; Sorabjee Rustomjee Dalal; Nana Mahipati and another; Antonio Andi Fereira; Manoel Domingo; Busjorjee Byramji Gayai; Essu Shariff Memon and another; Pandurang Bapoojee; Sulleman Ahmed Memon; Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy Daroowalla; Ramchunder Wasudeo Naik; Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; Mangesh Govind; and Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Reporter, Surgeon Major, Ms, 11th Regt M I, on leave from Cannanore.

MARCH 4.

Elton, Col, Ms, 16th M I, on leave, from Secunderabad
Thatcher, Capt, Bo, Dy A A Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Bhuj.
Jervis, Major, Bo A A G, for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Cope, Major, Bengal, 3rd Bn Rifle Bde, on leave, from Jullundar.
Sandfor, Brig Genl, Bengal, Inspr Genl Military Works on duty, from Belgaum.
Ogilvie, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 4.

Cloete, Lieut, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 6th March 1890.

1. The Battery will parade this afternoon at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p. m. precisely to take part in the parade before H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Dress.—Full uniform and helmets with ball, badge and chin-chain. Arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg.-Adjutant, B. V. R.

IN honour of the young Duke of Orleans, it is intended to make the *gamelle*, or private soldier's panniken, the fashionable receptacle for Easter eggs in Paris. A correspondent says that at the chief confectioners' shops quantities of orders have been given for Gamelle Bonbonnieres for Easter use in silvered cardboard, silvered tin, and copper.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, March 5.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and - that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and attached or straw roof The maximum (max) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whisky has just been received from Glasgow and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, holding numerous high testimonials in the line.—JEHANGIR NAOJI, C. C. WASJES, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha & Co., Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHEHRIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohia, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, "THE BYKE," for SALE by AUCTION at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, on SATURDAY, 8th March, at 3 p.m.

COLONEL BONUS, R. E., says:—I have stayed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, and was made very comfortable. The table is clean and the food good. I can recommend the Hotel.

RETRIEVER PUPS.—For sale one pair of thorough English born black Retriever pups only 4 months old. Apply to S. B. FRASER, opposite to Dr. Merwanjee Girgaum, Back Road.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family. Apply stating terms to "BACHELOR," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADIES MAID who can do needlework. Apply at the New Oriental Bank, Rampart Row.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper storied airy bungalow, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Apply on premises or to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 23, Church St. Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is SPEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs. 270. Also a second-hand CANOU 4. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 330 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ltd., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ltd., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Aque-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. Same day also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian GIRLDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. AMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

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NOTICE.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1890.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

THE Indian Council made further extra allotments of Wire Transfers yesterday, say, 3½ lakhs in Calcutta, and 1½ lakhs in Madras at 1s. 5 1-16d this rate showing an advance of 1 1-16d. on the highest price obtained since the regular Biddings last Wednesday. Silver was 1-16d. lower at 44 5-16d. per oz; but Monday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Councils were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅛ ex div.; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was further reduced to the same extent, making it stand at 3⅜ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107 ex div. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 88½. Exchange on London was unaltered.

Quotations for Bombay Linseed come 6d. per quarter lower, both on the spot, and to arrive, at 42s 9d. ex-quay. The Wheat market was firm, and No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool, was 1d. per cental higher, at 7s. 1d. ex quay; Spot White Delhi, however, being quoted lower to the same extent, at 6s. 9d. ex quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet all round, last evening, the total sales having been even smaller than Monday's at 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American, however, was still 6 1-16d., and quotations for Surats were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were heavy at 35,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady, but with not much doing, and we noted a decline of 1½d. in 8½ lb. Shirtings; and of 1d. in 7lb Shirtings, and 3lb Madapollams.

The New York Market was almost unchanged yesterday, spot Mid. Uplands remaining at 11 5-16 cents, while June Futures were a point higher, at 11·31 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 9,000 bales, comparing as follows with those of the previous two years on the same day, the total arrivals to date giving also the following comparison:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	9,000	18,000	18,000
Three days' do. ...	29,000	42,000	40,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889 ..	5,354,000	4,939,000	4,929,000

Owing to the native Holi festival, which commenced yesterday, business in all its branches is even slacker than before, and will probably remain so till the end of the week, the Banks closing to-morrow, to reopen however, on Friday for the mail.

COTTON has been dull, and though prices are called unchanged, there has been next to nothing doing to test the market, the purchases reported being confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Julgaum, at Rs. 202-5; and Bengals at Rs. 165 per candy.

The WHEAT and SEED markets have been closed owing to the death of a partner in a leading firm of native dealers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,452 bales.
Wheat	5,675 ,,
Linseed	6,315 ,,
Rapeseed	6 069 ,,
Gingelly	4,790 ,,
Ground Nuts	2,407 ,,
Castor Seed	2,570 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak, though not actually lower. The Sheik (s) for April loading has been taken up by a house, at 23s. 6d. per ton for picked ports.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at about yesterday's quotations and closed unsettled, pending the receipt of news regarding the sales of Council drafts to-day. Some ready three months' sight Credits have been placed at 1s. 5 7-16d.; and for forward delivery there have been keen buyers, but few sellers. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 5 3-16 1.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 5 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
France do.	...1·83¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and rather lower, the cash price for Fours having declined to 98 9-16, and subsequently to 98½, which was the closing rate, while for the next settlement at the end of the month 99⅛ to 1-16 has been quoted; but very little has been done either for Money or Account. 100¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the Holi holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with English mails, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. s. s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market steady, not much doing.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70
4½ per cent. ,,	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 ex div.
Bar Silver	44 5-16d. per oz.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 6.—Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Annual General Meeting.
Review of Troops by H. R. H. Commander-in-Chief 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Blue Beard."
7.—Masonic Conversazione at the Secretariat to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 9 p.m.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship, Final Tie.
8.—Yacht Club Dinner to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Rajputana Sky Races.
Swimming Competition, B. S. C., Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship, Final Tie.
10.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding.
Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
12.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Entertainment by Natives of Bombay to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E.
13.—Prince Albert Victor arrives at Baroda.
14.—Lady Reay lays foundation-stone of Wesleyan Military and Naval Church, Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre, in aid of European General Hospital and Foundling Hospital Funds.
15.—Dinner in Town Hall to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., by members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
17.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
18.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
22.—Expected arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
24.—Expected Arrival of Lady Harris.
25.—W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
26.—Departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
27.—Dinner to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Byculla Club.
Apr. 12.—Expected departure of Lord and Lady Reay.
14.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4.

10 p.m.	77·8

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	81·2
6 p.m.	80·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PETIT—March 5, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Lady Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit, aged 64. Funeral will take place to-day at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWES—February 25, at Vellangram, the wife of Lieut W. M. Dawes, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
DRAPER—February 27, at Umballa, the wife of Captain and Riding Master F. Draper, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
HALLER—February 23, at Kunchury, Ammatti, Coorg, the wife of Johannes Haller, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—February 23, at Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of Wm Hope Johnstone, of Ballygaul, Calcutta, and Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—February 27, at Nusseerabad, suddenly, Jean, the infant daughter of Captain Scott-Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

THE Indian Post Office, unlike the British, does not yet pay its way. The deficit on last year's working, however, was only two and three-quarter lakhs upon an expenditure of one crore and thirty-four lakhs. Considering the multiplicity and the diversity of the services which the Department renders to the public the balance on the wrong side is insignificant. For Mr. Fanshawe's report testifies to a considerable extension of the postal service in all directions. The total mileage of postal lines was increased last year by a little over eleven hundred miles. There was an increase of nearly sixteen millions in the letters and post-cards delivered, to say nothing of a large growth in the delivery of newspapers, parcels, and book and pattern packets. Roughly speaking, it may now be said that the British Post Office delivers on the average one missive per annum to every man, woman, and child in India, for the two hundred and eighty-seven millions of deliveries last year correspond approximately enough to the entire population of British and Feudatory India. This, of course, is a long way behind the record of the Post Office in England, but, making allowance for the fact that only eleven per cent. of the children of school-going age in India are being taught to read, it is evident that the Post Office is working closely up to the requirements of the literate portion of the population. The department undoubtedly owes much of its activity to the cheapness of the service which it renders to the public. Lord Dalhousie foresaw this when, forty years ago, he decided upon a half-anna postal rate for the length and breadth of India, and the Government have ever since acted on the principle that for postal purposes cheapness must ever be the best policy. In 1881, for example, they introduced the quarter-anna rate for newspapers, and in the years that have since passed the number of newspapers carried by the post has doubled. The growing popularity of the quarter-anna post-card points the same moral. Last year the number of these missives increased by ten millions, so that they now represent a third of the entire number of communications which passed through the post.

Cheapness, as we said, is the best Post Office policy, and we must leave Mr. Henniker Heaton to apply that principle to the account which is here given of the working of our foreign postal business. The figures on the face of them point to the inexpensiveness of this branch of the postal service under the present rates. There was no appreciable increase last year in the number of letters despatched from India to the United Kingdom, and upon the outward and homeward correspondence combined the increase was only a little over two and a quarter per cent. The apologists for the present rates would doubtless say that the possible maximum in this branch of correspondence has been reached. That is an explanation which a postal reformer would be justified in hesitating to accept. When the remarkably expansive nature of the Foreign Parcel Service is taken into account—a service essentially dependent for its success upon a low tariff—it is difficult to understand why the letter post between England and India is so nearly stationary. The development of the Foreign Parcel Post has been rapid and continuous. In the first year of its operation a little under twenty-two thousand parcels were handled. In ten years the number had grown beyond ninety-eight thousand, and last year it reached to no less than 1,63,989. There is no sufficient ground of course for contending that the letter post and the parcel post should develop in equal ratio. But it may be laid down generally that given fair rates there should be a certain correspondence between the growth of the two services. Meanwhile Mr. Henniker Heaton, who knows how to be thankful for small things, will find that the report is not entirely discouraging to a postal reformer. The letter postage from India to Australia has been reduced from six annas to five annas, while Ceylon has been put upon the inland scale of rates. One other fact in connection with the international postal service deserves mention. The year reported on furnished the first complete year's experience of the new contract with the P. and O. Company, and the Company it is satisfactory to note acted well within their compact. On twenty-nine occasions the mail came in before the contract day; on twenty-one occasions it came in on Monday, and only twice on Tuesday, in both cases the delay being caused by unavoidable accident. This is an excellent record, though it would have been a better one if the Company had not on so many occasions been better than their bargain, "*Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*," which for the purposes of the argument means that a Monday mail is an excellent thing so long as it is a certainty, and that it is not improved upon by an irregular acceleration of service which leaves us in doubt whether our mail will come on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday.

Of the extra postal service rendered by the Post Office, the most important is done in the money order branch. Here the development of business has been large and uninterrupted, the rate of growth being an almost steady crore of rupees a year. The business was begun just ten years ago, and in the first complete year the money orders issued amounted to a little over four and a half crores. Last year the total was just under thirteen crores. In Northern India the money order system is being used in an increasingly large degree as a means for the remittance of revenue. It seems to work very well, and to be more thought of every year by the officials. One advantage of the system is that the Post Office is enabled to make its payments to the district treasury by means of book transfers, so that the handling of money by subordinates is reduced to a minimum. The information which the report gives concerning the working of the telegraphic money order system, will be read with interest in England where the principle is being experimentally worked in certain specified areas. The important fact for the English Post Office authorities to notice is that, though there were nearly fifty-nine thousand telegraphic money remittances last year, there were only two cases of fraud by false personation. There was gross carelessness and extreme gullibility in both cases, and Mr. Raikes will probably feel that his departments are safe against such mishaps. The Savings Bank chapter of the Report conveys a rather melancholy reminder that India presents a poor field for organised thrift. Only about three hundred thousand accounts are open, and the balance in favour of depositors is not much more than half a crore. The influences of the Savings Bank, moreover, do not penetrate beneath the upper strata of Indian society. The professional classes, whatever that may mean, have nearly half the accounts, and eighty-seven lakhs out of Rs. 5,88,64,000 stand in the name of European and Eurasian depositors. These classes, therefore, have made use of the Savings Bank in far larger proportion to their numbers than the native community. In the accident and bye-ways of postal administration there is always much that is curious and interesting. No one, we suppose, is more frequently brought into contact with human carelessness than a postal official. It is the careless people who keep the Dead Letter Offices going, and who put a severe strain upon the integrity of the employés. And the Dead Letter Office is a by no means unimportant branch of the administration. It gives one some idea of the chances of the Post Office to learn that last year more than four million letters, papers, and parcels were received in this refuge of things gone astray. The fact seems the more surprising when it is remembered that property of a considerable aggregate value is found in these missives. A good many people in Bombay will learn with surprise that last year nearly two lakhs worth of securities were found amongst the articles opened in our local Dead Letter Office, besides cheques and hoondees of almost equal value. The habit of insecurely wrapping newspapers causes much valuable literary matter to go astray. But the Post Office has lately been lifting up its voice upon this matter, and its rebukes seem to have had good results. There are still people in the world, however, who can trust a blank envelope to carry their letter to its destination, and for such people the most efficient Post Office in the world has no service to render. Taking into account difficulties arising from irregularities of this kind, the diversity of race and condition amongst the people whom it serves, and the enormous area which its operations cover, there is no branch of the administration which does more credit to the Raj than the Post Office.

IT is certainly disappointing to find that the endeavour of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company to take advantage of the Karun concession by putting a steamer on the river to trade between Mohammerah and Shuster, has been fruitless. The little steamer Ivan did not pay her expenses, and the experiment has been abandoned. Messrs. Lynch Brothers have placed two steamers on the Karun, but they are running at a heavy loss. This is very disappointing. The Messrs. Lynch are not easily discouraged, and they are resolved to persevere in the hope that they will ultimately succeed in establishing as flourishing a carrying business on the Karun as that which they have organised on the Tigris and the Shatt-el-Arab. A traveller who is contributing a series of interesting descriptive letters from Persia to the *Times*, more than hints that the officials in the Southern Provinces are resolutely bent on destroying the value of the concession. They have, he asserts, passed the word for a general boycott. This conclusion he draws from the fact that the Arab Sheikhs who with their tribes occupy the country watered by the river, and the local traders, whose livelihood depends on the old caravan trade are alike averse to using the steamers and give the cold shoulder to the pioneers of foreign trade. The Sheikhs are not at all pleased to find that the independence they have hitherto enjoyed is likely to be seriously compromised by the greater attention paid by the officials, who are now to be located at Ahmaz and at Mohammerah, where a palace is being built for the Governor of the province. The local traders naturally feel sore at the prospect of losing the monopoly they derived from the caravan route. The officials are furious at seeing the river trade they might have developed, but did not, slip through their fingers. It would appear indeed, that a concession had been given for the development of trade on the river above the rapids to two influential Persians, one of whom is the brother of the Governor of the Province. Not unnaturally, the correspondent ascribes to the Governor, who professes himself heartily in favour of the development of the Karun trade, a secret desire to thwart the foreigners who have stepped in so inopportunely. The Persians decline to accede to proposals to allow the Lynchs to put a steamer on the river above the rapids at Ahmaz. This would not be of much moment if they would themselves supply the necessary link for the trade from Mohammerah to Shuster. The rapids could be turned by a short canal, but to cut such a channel might facilitate the approach of the English steamers to Shuster, and the Canal will not be made. There are pour parlers for the construction of a horse tramway, a mile and a half long, to carry goods past the rapids, but it is not decided whether the line shall be constructed by the Government or by Messrs. Lynch, or by both together. It is a measure of the incapacity of the Persians that such a question which might be solved in their own interests by the expenditure of £2,000, should be a subject of tiresome discussion. However things are moving a little, though slowly. A Custom House is being built for the trade that is to be, and the Governor will come to reside at Mohammerah. Meanwhile no stoppages are allowed and no landing places exist, between Mohammerah and Ahmaz. Under such circumstances it requires a considerable degree of tenacity to hold firmly to the new route and keep the two steamers on the river until a profitable trade is able to grow. When that day comes the Bombay and Persia Navigation Company can not complain if Messrs. Lynch secure the harvest where they have sown the seed.

THE garrison parade this afternoon will be interesting, not only as being the largest that we have had in Bombay for some time past, but as the last review of its kind that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will hold in this country, unless, indeed, it be, to our good fortune, that he some day returns to us as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. It is to be hoped that those who can contribute to the presence on parade of a large muster of the auxiliary forces will do so. The manœuvres of the present week have, we know, made large demands, not only upon the Volunteers themselves, but upon the indulgence of employers of labor, who must in some cases have been put to inconvenience through the response the Volunteers have made to the claim of military duty. But occasions of this kind are rare, and, for public reasons, and in consideration of the fact that the parade is to be a farewell parade of the most popular Commander-in-Chief that Bombay has had for many years, it is to be hoped that nothing will stand in the way of a large muster of Volunteers of each corps—rifles, mounted, and artillery.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Municipal Corporation of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay. The Government has directed Mr. Acworth to take up at once his appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT paid a long visit to the Victoria Gardens yesterday afternoon, and expressed their gratification at the great progress already accomplished in carrying out the improvements and enlargements recently undertaken and pushed forward with so much energy and goodwill.

IT is with great regret we have to announce that Lady Sakurbai, wife of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, died at 9 o'clock last night at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill. She had been suffering from an affection of the lungs and was confined to her bed since last Saturday. A woman of the gentlest disposition, unvarying courtesy, and of a pious nature, with a heart beating with boundless generosity, Lady Sakurbai had endeared herself to all who came in contact with her or her family. Universal sympathy will, no doubt, be felt for Sir Dinshaw Petit in his sad bereavement.

THE Nawab of Radhanpur, accompanied by his little daughter, Beema Saheb, his Dewan, Munshi Fazlullah Zutfulla, and Naib Dewan, Mr. Anant Prasad Brikamlal, and others paid a visit to His Excellency Lord Reay at Government House, Malabar Point, at 5 p.m., on Monday. H. E's Aide-de-Camp, who was deputed to bring H. H., left Government House in a state carriage and four at 4-15 p.m., for Parvar Hall, the residence of the Nawab. A guard-of-honour, which was kept in attendance, presented arms, and the band struck up music as soon as H. H. arrived at the Government House. On the steps of the house, H. H. was received by the Military Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government. In the Durbar Room the Nawab was received by Mr. Monteath, the Political Secretary. Lord Reay gave H. H. a most cordial reception. After a few minutes' conversation and the presentation of attar and garlands, the interview terminated at about 5-30 p.m. Lord Reay pays a return visit to the Nawab on Friday evening.

WE hear that a report has been going about to the effect that there will be no third performance of "Bluebeard." We are requested to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. The Poona Amateurs have every intention of repeating the performance at the Novelty Theatre to-night, commencing punctually at half-past nine, and we hope to see them have another bumper house. Tuesday's performance, which was in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay, and of their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, was perfect, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a delighted audience.

THE largest military parade which has taken place in Bombay for years, will be held on the General Parade-ground, this afternoon, when His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will review the troops in garrison. The troops will be formed up in three brigades in three lines, and between four and five thousand men will march-past.

DESCRIBING the English cricketer's play at Lahore, a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The present match is the last that the Englishmen will play in India, unless, indeed, they manage to once more meet the Parsis of Bombay, as there is said to be some small possibility of their doing. There is, no doubt, a general idea that a return match with the Parsis would be a good thing; although, in fairness, it ought to be added that the Englishmen themselves allow they were defeated in Bombay by really fine cricket more than by anything else. Many of them, indeed, go so far as to admit that the Parsis won simply because they showed superiority in cricket, but the admission is probably more magnanimous than true. Should the English team beat the Punjab, they will have defeated in detail the various parts of India and Ceylon, and in that case the Parsis will have substantial reason to boast that they have by implication, proved themselves such apt pupils at the science as to display a superiority even over their Anglo-Indian teachers. This, of course, is only what may be said: the real position of the Parsis in cricket must be decided by the general opinion of cricket experts.

DURING 1889 only one specification of invention, and that not a very original one, was filed by a native. It was for a balanced punkha and a self-acting machine to work the same, by T. D. Sil of Calcutta.

GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, retired, writes a contemporary, resides at Ryde House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, not very far from Osborne House, the sea side residence of the Queen. He was formerly Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He retired in 1881 shortly after becoming a widower, and he married again in 1882. Last month Lady Daly was confined. Immediately afterwards Sir Henry Daly was taken seriously ill, and the whole management of his household fell upon his daughter by his first wife, a girl still in her teens. The Queen, hearing of these misfortunes went for many days in succession from Osborne to see the little housekeeper and assist her in her work. She also invited her on several occasions to dine with her at Osborne, and it is now announced in the *Court Circular* that it is Her Majesty's intention to make her a Maid-of-Honour. The first Lady Daly was an exceedingly handsome and fascinating person, and the little Maid may have inherited attractive characteristics from her. The Queen attended the christening of the baby as a further proof of her kindly feeling towards the General and his family. The General contested Dundee, as a Unionist Liberal against Mr. Robertson (Gladstonian Liberal) in 1886, and was defeated by a large majority. He was twice wounded before Delhi in 1857; and received the C.B. in 1858, when he was 34 years of age, for his services during the Mutiny campaign.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has obtained an order for a return of the number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, issued under the authority of magistrates in each city, municipal borough, and petty sessional division in England and Wales; also of the number of licenced houses for the consumption of liquor on the premises, per th

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Army Estimates exceed those of last year by nearly four hundred thousand pounds.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

It is proposed to increase the strength of the Army by twelve hundred men.

THE ST. PANCRAS ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The result of the St. Pancras election was declared last night, when Mr. Bolton the Liberal Candidate was returned by a majority of a hundred and eight votes.

[Mr. Bolton contested this seat at the General Election, in the Liberal interest, and was then defeated by 218 votes.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4. *

A successor to the Maharaja of Vizianagram in the Viceroy's Council will not be appointed till next cold weather.

RAILWAY RATES AND FACILITIES.

General Strachey meets a deputation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore, on Thursday, next to discuss the question of railway rates, freights, and facilities.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Commissioner, Meerut division, accompanies the Viceroy in his tour through the Dun.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER.

The date of O'Hara's execution has been postponed to the 14th instant, pending the result of his appeal to the Calcutta High Court.

* Delayed in transmission.

MR. HENVEY AT RUTLAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, MARCH 4.

On the 26th February last Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, visited Multan. The usual durbars were held on the 28th inst. The opening ceremony of the charitable hospital was celebrated, as already reported in your columns. Dr G. V. Khot, during the proceeding, read the following report:—Mr. Henvey, Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The foundation-stone of this hospital was laid on the 17th March 1885 by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the building is now completed. It was named the Rajkuver Hospital in commemoration of her late Highness, whose memory is held in high veneration and respect by all your Highness's subjects. I trust that it will become a most useful institution and benefit the sick folks of this city and the surrounding country; and I have now the honour on behalf of his Highness to request that it may please the Agent to the Governor-General to declare the hospital open.

Then Mr. Henvey delivered the speech which has been already sent to you.

His Highness then thanked the speaker in the following terms:—Mr. Henvey, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you very heartily for gracing this occasion of the opening ceremony of the charitable hospital, which was founded in commemoration of the much-lamented death of my wife, with your kind presence. To you, Mr. Henvey, my thanks are specially due, and I trust therefore that you will graciously be pleased to accept them.

After the distribution of attar and pan the ceremony was concluded. His Highness then drove with Mr. Henvey to the recamping ground to witness the sports that were performed by both the Central India and the State Troops.

After dinner Mr. Henvey proposed the health of his Highness, in which he thanked him sincerely for the honour done him that day.

Afterwards his Highness rose to propose the health of Mr. Henvey. In doing so his Highness said: Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of Mr. Henvey. In doing so it is not necessary for me to say much here, but I cannot lose the opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks for the very kind words and sentiments he has expressed regarding me, both at the opening ceremony of the hospital and again this evening. All who are here know Mr. Henvey and know how keen an interest he takes in the welfare of the Native Chiefs of Central India. I am sure this toast will be warmly received.

The Garden-house, the Sydenham of Malwa, was well illuminated with lanterns of variegated colors. The Band was in attendance during dinner.

Mr. Henvey left Rutlam next day.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF AJMERE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 5.

Colonel John Biddulph, now on leave, succeeded Colonel Trevor as Commissioner of Ajmere.

MR. BUYERS.

Mr. Buyers, the Engineer-in-charge, Mu Valley Railway, shortly takes leave, preparatory to retirement.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Brigadier-General Badcock proceeds to Quetta shortly to inspect the reserve of food supplies stored there in connection with the mobilization scheme.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

The Kalka Simla Railway scheme is under consideration.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSAL.

The Financial Department, which will settle what should be the guarantee in the company's proposals, seems generally acceptable.

THE N.-W. P. HIGH COURT JUDGE.

Mr. Young, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, acts as Judge of the High Court, North-West Provinces, when Mr. Justice Tyrell goes on furlough.

THE MADRAS ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Brigadier General Farrington, Adjutant-General of Madras, will vacate that appointment on the 4th June, Colonel Pearson, late of the Suffolk Regiment, or Colonel Gerald Morton, late of the Warwickshire, will probably succeed him.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET QUESTION.

The arrival of the Chinese Amban in Calcutta, which may now be expected in a day or two will practically bring to a close the long negotiations on the Sikkim-Tibet question. The terms of the agreement on which a new treaty between England and China will be based, have been settled and the formal signature is now all that is required. So far as is known, the principles which guided the Government of India when the Foreign Secretary was deputed to meet the Amban at Gnatong more than a year ago, have been steadfastly maintained and there is not likely to be any modification of the policy under which British influence is recognised as supreme in the Himalayan States.

INFLUENZA IN VELLORE.

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The District Surgeon of North Arcot reports several cases of influenza in Vellore; it did not assume an epidemic form, for probably climatic influences had modified it. But it gradually attacked persons resident in and near the main road.

THE PROPOSED EAST COAST RAILWAY.

The Government of India has consented to refund the amount expended from the provincial funds by the Madras Government for the survey of the proposed East Coast Railway in the event of a company undertaking the construction of the line.

LORD CONNEMARA'S VISIT TO WHITEFIELD.

H. E. the Governor leaves Madras to-morrow to visit the Eurasian settlement at Whitefield.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Yesterday at the High Court the case of O'Hara for review of judgment came on before a full bench. The Court was crowded with spectators, there being scarcely standing room. General Chesney was provided with a seat on the bench.

Mr. Woodroffe opened the proceedings, and explained the law on the subject and disposed of the objection of counsel on the technical point that the case ought to have been heard in the original criminal jurisdiction. He then commented at length on the evidence for the prosecution. The point next turned on MacDermott's allegations. Mr. Justice Norris read Gouldsborough's evidence, when Mr. Woodroffe said there was no doubt the man was an accomplice, and his evidence required to be corroborated.

Mr. Justice Norris: Do you contend that I did not tell the jury that the evidence of Gouldsborough as an accomplice in my judgment required to be corroborated as to the identity of the person who fired the shot. I did say so, and I also said that the testimony of 50 accomplices would be of no account.

Mr. Woodroffe: Your lordship's whole summing up proceeds on the assumption that an accomplice means *particeps criminis*.

Mr. Justice Norris: Just so.

The Chief Justice observed that Gouldsborough never stated why he took the deceased away from his house.

Mr. Justice Norris: Yes, to get them toddy.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Mr. Woodroffe's address to-day created a very favourable impression. He added he had been unable to find any trace in the course of the Judge's charge as to the infirmity of the soldiers in consequence of drunkenness.

Mr. Justice Norris said it was not till long after the case was over that he received the communication as to what toddy consisted of. If his attention had been called to this matter during the trial, he should certainly have put it to the jury. He had reason to believe that dhatura was often mixed with toddy, and that the men who own toddy were in the habit of mixing dhatura to prevent the contents being tampered with. Had he known of this he would have told the jury to consider whether toddy such as this would not have had the effect of depriving the soldiers of the power of acting rationally, but he regretted that those who defended the prisoner, although pointedly asked to remind the Court whether there was anything which required notice, remained perfectly silent, while the case was proceeding.

There was a very large crowd again to-day, the military element being pretty fair.

Mr. Woodroffe: I shall contend that it was the duty of the presiding Judge to have told the jury that this man was an accomplice. But what the Judge did say was this—he took the statement under Section 364, and did not put it in evidence, and having read it to the jury, observed that Goulds borough was no more an accomplice than was his lordship or members of the jury, and then went on to tell them that by no manner or means did it appear to him that he was an accomplice.

Mr. Justice Norris: What I said to the jury was that on reading that statement the man did not appear to me to be an accomplice in the sense of being *particeps criminis*, and I then told the jury that they were to consider the circumstances under which he had given his evidence.

Mr. Woodroffe; The Judge, told the jury that it was for them to determine whether the two witnesses Gouldsborough and Macdermot were accomplices. I submit that that was wholly wrong, as the jury are are only empanelled to try the issues between the prisoner and the Crown; secondly, the judge was wrong in leaving it all the jury to determine whether these persons were *particeps*, and also wrong in leaving it to the jury to say that they were to take into consideration the circumstances under which evidence had been given if they were *particeps criminis*. Your lordship told the jury that Gouldsborough was an accomplice in violence, robbery, and in everything but murder.

Mr Justice Norris: No, I told them that he was an accomplice; that they should consider the circumstances under which he gave his evidence.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Woodroffe said that the learned Judge seemed in his charge to the jury to have erred on many ways. Even according to the law of England an accomplice was not limited to a person who was *particeps criminis*, but dealt with all persons who were concerned or involved in circumstances in and out of which crime had arisen. Next, if the learned Judge was right in his interpretation, of the word accomplice, he was wrong as regards the fact that they were not in fact accomplices. They were accomplices in robbery, violence, and house-breaking, and if Gouldsborough was to be believed he was there. If a person was present at the occurrence it was the evidence of his being an accomplice, but it was not conclusive evidence. The learned counsel submitted that even according to the English law Gouldsborough would be the person, according to his own evidence, an accomplice in crime. But he contended that they had to deal with accomplices in this country as understood by the section of the Indian Evidence Act, *viz.*, that he was the person who fell within the meaning of section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that is to say, he was a person in respect of whom inquiry was being made.

Sir Petheram asked if the Judge's attention had been called to these proceedings.

Mr. Woodroffe said he had already stated that the learned standing counsel had in his opening described the men as participators in crime, though he had not used the word accomplice, and that being so, it was clearly the duty of the Judge to have told the jury that their evidence required corroboration as to the identity of the person who had committed the crime.

Mr. Justice Norris remarked that his attention had never been called to section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code or to section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Woodroffe said it was perfectly true his lordship's attention had not been called to the matter, the reason probably being that the case was one which was dependent on the evidence of accomplices, and as such would have gone some way towards palliation. His learned friend, Mr. Pugh, had reason for supposing that the matter was present in the mind of the Judge as twice, and not twice but few times. His lordship reminded the witnesses of the terms of pardon under which they were giving their evidence.

Mr. Woodroffe submitted that the persons to whom such pardon was given were in the position of accomplices, and therefore in dealing with those various cases to which he had referred, the learned Judges of this Court had dealt with them under those sections. Therefore, although Mr. Justice Norris did most emphatically tell the jury that if these men were accomplices, their evidence required corroboration, he vitiated that warning by limiting it to persons who were accomplices in the sense in which he construed the word. The learned Judge should have told the jury that the persons were in fact accomplices whose evidence required safe-guarding.

Mr. Woodroffe concluded his address late this afternoon.

Mr. Phillips for the Crown replies to-morrow. Although the Court closes for a holiday, the judges will nevertheless sit. Great excitement prevails.

THE retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, naturally arouses a good deal of speculation. Does it mean a change in the economic policy of the Empire, and a divergence of view on this subject between the Emperor and his great Minister? It may be so; but there is little sign of any such difference. The young Emperor seems, to judge from his recent speeches (and there never was a more plain-spoken sovereign), to be quite determined to carry on that combined system of repression and remedy—State Socialistic legislation going hand-in-hand with persecution of the Socialists—which we are accustomed to associate with Prince Bismarck. It is quite likely, then, that the Chancellor's ostensible reason for resigning the Ministry of Commerce is the real one. The burden of conducting the foreign policy of the Empire is more than enough for a man of seventy-five, who has always lived hard.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE accurate information at the disposal of the Intelligence Department of the Defence Forces having placed beyond all doubt that the enemy yesterday morning were making no preparations for renewing the attack, enabled the General Commanding to give some of his men a well-earned rest. The auxiliary forces were not called out, although warned to hold themselves in readiness, as it was considered possible a night attack might be delivered. It is needless to say that a bombardment of this city by night is perfectly feasible. By means of charts and cross bearings a hostile squadron would have no difficulty whatever in inflicting incalculable damage. To expect our shore batteries to reply effectively to such a fire is futile. The only possible way of meeting it would be by vigorous offensive action on the part of our Harbour Defence ships. As these vessels have no crews, the prospect altogether is a most pleasing one. If the operations now concluded have lacked an air of reality they have not been without their uses. The various forts and batteries have been connected telegraphically with the General's headquarters, and these communications have worked most successfully. The operations have conclusively proved certain facts which were well-known to the authorities—the inadequacy of the garrison, more specially in artillery. At least 500 more gunners would be necessary to man our works efficiently. The necessity for a greater number of breech-loading heavy guns, mounted on the Moncrief or some other approved pattern of disappearing carriage has been made plain. So has the construction of a powerful work in the vicinity of Bandora. The supply of considerably more machine and quick-firing guns has been demonstrated. They are light, simple, easy to manipulate, and would be of incalculable service against boat attacks. At home many regiments, infantry, and cavalry invariably parade with a couple of Gatlings or Nordenfeldts; Yeomanry and Volunteers alike with the Regulars, seeing their value. It should be perfectly feasible for some of the larger firms here who employ a certain number of English assistants to furnish a gun detachment. Coolies could be utilised for draught purposes, the half-dozen Englishmen being simply required for loading, laying, and firing. Half a dozen guns worked by men of intelligence would be a valuable adjunct to our defences. There is no doubt that Volunteering is not carried on with much enthusiasm in Bombay. Our English and Eurasian population is close upon eleven thousand souls, and yet on Tuesday we only turned out 400 of all arms, of whom 120 were cadets. What the efficient strength of the three corps may be there is no means of knowing, the Army List being suspiciously silent on the question. In Calcutta the efficients on the 31st March last numbered 1,817 of all ranks, exclusive of cadets, who could scarcely be relied on as efficient in situations of great emergency. They comprised: Light Horse, 73, all ranks; Naval Volunteers, 91, all ranks; Artillery, 302, all ranks; Infantry, 1,001, all ranks; and Reserve Battalion, 450, all ranks. It was rumoured during General Chesney's visit to this city this cold weather, that the subject of the paucity of our Volunteers was alluded to, and that he strongly urged the advisability of increasing the Artillery branch. In Calcutta the Cossipore Artillery are almost entirely recruited from the mechanics in the mills of that neighbourhood, and fine stalwart, hardy, and handy men they are. There should be no reason why such a plan should not work in Bombay.

Despite the air of quiet that reigned yesterday, a visit to the various works showed that the garrisons were on the alert and that the handful of gunners, barely sufficient to work the guns, were supplemented by the usual infantry detachments. Hospitals had been established in every work, and nothing omitted to make the men as comfortable as life under those circumstances can be. At about eight the vigilance of our defenders was rewarded, and a few shots from the direction of Malabar Point warned us that the enemy were hovering about but the alarm soon subsided and by nine all was again quiet.

BOMBAY RACES.

FAREWELL DAY'S RACES in honor of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on Saturday, the 8th March 1890.

Management.—The Stewards of the Western Indian Turf Club, Aga Jaughi Shah, and Ali Abdoola, Esq.

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race for all Arabs." Rs. 199. Top-weight 9st. Horses to be sold for Rs. 1,000. 3 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100. ¾ mile, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25.

2ND RACE.—"The Herbert Purse."—Rs. 199. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of Rs. 1,000 in added money once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have started during the season and not won a race, allowed 5 lbs.; horses that have never started, allowed 10 lbs.; galloways allowed 5 lbs. Distance, 1 mile, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Stakes."—Rs. 199. For all Arab galloways 13-3 and under. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Horses that have started during the past meeting and not won, allowed 3 lbs.; horses that have never started allowed 5 lbs.; that have won a race, including handicaps in added money of Rs. 500 or more, to carry extra penalty of 4 lbs. Distance, ¾ mile, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25.

4TH RACE.—"S. A. W. Purse" of Rs. 199. For all Arab ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., of tener 7 lbs. extra. Winner of Rs. 500 in added money 4 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 4 lbs., of the day 7 lbs.; that have never started, allowed 10lbs. Ponies that have landed after 1st September 1889 allowed 5 lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25.

5TH RACE.—"Connaught Farewell Purse."—Rs. 500 subscribed by the admirers of H. R. H. For all Arabs; weight for age. Winners once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Horses that have not won during the past meeting allowed 4 lbs.; that have never started allowed 7 lbs., horses landed after 1st September 1889 allowed 7 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000; 5lbs. will be allowed for every Rs. 200 less. Distance 1¼ miles, with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

6TH RACE.—"The Pallonjee Purse."—Rs. 99 for all Arab ponies landed after 1st September 1889. Weight for age and inches. Winner once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 700. 3 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Distance ½ mile, with a starting sweep of Rs. 15.

NATIVE LADIES' MEMORIAL TO LADY REAY.

A PARSEE lady, Bai Sherinbai, wife of Mr. Darashah Sorabjee Taraporwalla, Chancellor of the Italian Consulate, writes over her signature to a Gujeratee newspaper, proposing that the native ladies of Bombay, out of gratitude to Lady Reay, should take immediate steps for presenting her a memorial before her departure for England. Bai Sherinbai says:—"Lady Reay has done a great deal for women of all classes of the community. My native sisters should, therefore, be up and doing, for the time is near at hand for discharging our duty. Lady Reay has made handsome contributions to the fund for the benefit of native women, by holding two fancy fairs and fetes, for the success of which her ladyship worked with a zeal and assiduity, which have entitled her to our gratitude. A return for such disinterested zeal should be made by the native ladies, who should assemble in large numbers and present her an appropriate address with female dresses belonging to each class and sect of women. The Parsee women should go with a valuable gold brocade sarree and a "polka" or banian, a silver cup for holding red powder, a silver rose-water-holder, a silver cocoanut, &c., placed in a large silver tray, and should present them with such ceremonies as are customary among Parsee women on all festive occasions. The women of other sects should also do so with the ceremonies peculiar to each. Such a presentation would show her ladyship and other European ladies that native women never forget the obligations conferred upon them. Should this proposal be found impracticable, our native women should raise a fund by subscriptions, out of which valuable diamond ear-rings and a diamond brooch should be presented to her ladyship. Anyhow, I wish to say Lady Reay's disinterested exertions on behalf of native women recognised in a fitting manner. Should one of my native sisters deliver a suitable speech at the presentation of the address, it will add *eclat* to the occasion. I confidently hope that this matter will be at once taken up by some of my native sisters."

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL LITERATURE.

A MEETING of representative citizens, both European and Native, was held on Tuesday, at the invitation of H. E. the Governor at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to consider the expediency of forming a society in Bombay, having for its object the diffusion of cheap and wholesome literature for the benefit of the reading public in Western India. H. E. Lord Reay was in the chair.

The chairman asked Mr. Johnston, who has been instrumental in the formation of similar societies in Calcutta and Madras, to state the aims and objects of the society.

Mr. Johnston said that he had come to Bombay under the direction and auspices of many who knew India well, and who were chiefly instrumental in setting the movement on foot. He meant Lord Northbrook, who was still remembered with affection in India, and Mr. Arbuthnot, one of the most judicious advisers of the India Council at home. He had also the pleasure of a long interview with Lord Cross who strongly favoured the movement, and who had been kind enough to write to the different Governments in India with reference to his visit to this country and the object of it. The movement was intended to take the form very much of that of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in England which was started as far back as 1827 by Lord Brougham, and had been the means of completely revolutionising the ideas, both of the publishers as well as the purchasers, in regard to the price of books. The society existed only for a few years, but it was sufficient to make such a change as to give a fresh impulse to the cheaper kind of literature of the highest firm, and to make that literature self-supporting. On coming to India, the first question he asked himself was, whether India was prepared for a similar movement. Buckle, in his history of Civilization, said that no literature could ever benefit the people unless it found them in a state of preliminary preparation. The question then was, if India was in a state of preliminary preparation which would justify the establishment of a society like this? He was told by some that attempts had been made to start several years ago, a similar movement, but it met with failure, and that probably the present movement would also meet the same fate. Why the movement failed last time was prefectly obvious. It was a premature movement, there having been no preliminary preparation, which would make it a success. Another question was, whether they would find a reading pubic? In order to ascertain that, he (Mr. Johnston) visited a large number of shops kept by Europeans as well as Natives in Calcutta, and there he found the clearest evidence that there was really a large reading public for English books. He found in some of those shops stores of books that would fill nearly the whole of the room in which they sat, and as one publisher said it was one out of four such stores. Going about in the book-shops in Calcutta, Madras, and recently in Bombay, he found that there was a large amount of money spent on books of one kind or other. It was quite true that many of these books were of a light and frivolous kind, but still it showed that people had been spending money over it. It was therefore to be hoped that if they were to put books of a better quality before the public, they would surely purchase them. Some people said that since there were so many cheap books brought out, especially by a company of publishers, such as Cassels and Company, where was the necessity of attempting anything in that direction? The reason was obvious. All these books were publications of which the copyright had died out. These were old books, and although they were admirable of their kind, there was no reason why India should be deprived of the privilege of becoming acquainted with modern thought, and of that stimulus which was derived from reading the best books that were produced from year to year. Books of a superficial kind had been largely issued by the several publishers, but the subjects of arts and science and history, and biography were to a great extent overlooked. They knew that if science was not brought up to the present day, it was practically useless, and there was no reason why India should be left fifty or a hundred years behind in the books read by its people. With regard to the Vernacular literature, the question had been raised if there was a prospect of elevating that literature. He was sorry to say that many of the vernacular books pandered rather to lower passion, and were retrograde in their character, and sometimes very evil in their tendencies. Madras was not so far advanced in point of readers as Calcutta. He, however, found that Bombay was far ahead of both, Calcutta and Madras, and there was, therefore, more hope of native literature flourishing in this city than in other places. In conclusion Mr. Johnston said that he would be happy to answer any questions put to him, or offer further explanation if required. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott proposed, "That this meeting considers it expedient that a society be formed in Bombay having for its object the diffusion of cheap and wholesome literature, both in English and the Vernaculars, for the benefit of the reading public in Western India." He said that he had not the slightest doubt that the proposition would be accepted not only by the meeting, but it would also be accepted throughout the presidency. Referring to particular portions of the prospectus issued by Mr. Johnston, he (Mr. Justice Scott) did not agree with him when he said that one of the objects of the Society should be to cheapen very much the recent literature, which could now be had at a tolerably reasonable price. At the time of Lord Brougham the price of English classics was prohibitory. But they had now not only Cassell's National Library, which gave them unusual amount of good stuff, but also Morley's Universal Library, which perhaps made better selections of works than Cassels. The cheapening of modern literature would require a very large sum of money.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, in seconding the resolution, recommended the establishment of different branches of the Society in different parts of the country, all of them acting in concert and harmony with one another. The different publishers in England naturally looked to the needs and wants of the United Kingdom, and their attention should, therefore, with advantage be called to the requirements of the Indian students. Speaking about the diffusion of Vernacular literature in Bombay, he said he was afraid that it was liable to go in a direction which might prove mischievous and disastrous if it was not checked in time. The sort of literature which was issued from the press in Bombay—and some of them going through three or four editions—was not the one he would like to see read by his countrymen. He did not say that this was the dominant characteristic of the Vernacular publications issued from the press. He had been associated in past years with one or two such organizations, which he was sorry to say had failed. He in company with some of his friends had begun about two months ago, preliminary measures for starting a society for the purpose of translating into Vernacular some of the best works in English literature, and they were now settling the list of the various books which they thought would be desirable to translate. It was proposed to circulate the list among graduates of the university and others asking them to undertake to translate such works as suited their tastes. Although there was a reading class to which they could appeal, the buying class was rather a limited one. The difficulty which the society would have to meet would be to get these books and publications that might be issued under their auspices spread widely so as to recover to a certain extent the cost of these publications. He hoped that the Government would help the movement as much as the general public. (Applause.)

The Lord Bishop of Bombay apprehended that the great difficulty to be faced, and if possible, to overcome the difficulty in dealing with that question, was the creation of a demand for the class of literature which Mr. Johnston and the society which he represented were desirous to see circulated in this country. He presumed it was one of those cases, where the only hope of creating the demand was to offer a supply in a cheap attractive and accessible form. There was growing up at present a large class of young men, who had the capacity for availing themselves of such a class of literature as it was sought to supply, but who as yet regarded their education rather as a mere means to a practical end of a livelihood than as rendering their minds fit instruments in their young days for the following out afterwards of any line of independent thought or literary research even as a means of attaining that general culture which should make the access to good books a part of the daily pleasures of their lives. If anything could be done by an organized effort to educate the tastes of these young men so that they should desire to reach them he thought the service that would be done by such a movement was perfectly inestimable. Personally, he thought, that probably the demand for Vernacular literature of that kind would be very difficult to create. They all knew how the spirit and aroma of a writer evaporated in the translation. They knew for instance how the works of poets, except perhaps that of Homer, had suffered for them, being translated from one language to another. Dante said he trusted that his work could never be translated in other words but his own. It was a matter for congratulation that the best English literature, ancient or modern, was becoming so widely accessible to the natives of this country. He (the speaker) took it that the real work of the society would consist rather in trying to educate the taste for English literature than in the supplying of a Vernacular literature. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Sir Raymond West proposed, "That a provincial committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to consider the constitution, scope, and aims of the proposed society, and its relation to similar societies established, or about to be established, in other parts of India:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Raymond West, LL. D., his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. C. E. Fox, Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas the Hon. Rao Bahadoor K. L Nulkar, Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo G. Ranade, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Waman Abajee Modak, Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Virjbucandas Atmaram, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. P. Peterson, and Rao Bahadoor Bhimbhai Kirparam."

In support of the resolution Sir Raymond West, speaking in his private character, and not in his character as a Member of Government, made a few eulogistic remarks about some of the members of the provisional committee, and also made some practical suggestions as to the manner in which the committee should proceed to business.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, who seconded the resolution, said that the names of the gentlemen who formed the provisional committee afforded a sufficient guarantee that the society could not have started under better auspices. The statement made by Mr. Johnston left no doubt in his mind that the objects aimed at by him merited their warm sympathy and cordial support. Mr. Johnstone had come among them to devise means where by the growing desire of Indian students for high-class literature may be best satisfied. That there has been a growing desire among them admits of no doubt. Such a desire is the natural result of the education imparted in our schools and colleges. Indian students, however, labour under certain disadvantages as a class. The chief disadvantage is their poverty. It prevents them from buying the best books of the season at their English prices. But the appetite for reading once created, grows on what it feeds, and if wholesome food is not to be had; it has to be satisfied anyhow, and, accordingly, it is no matter for surprise that cheap English books of a low and unwholesome character should find their way into the Indian market and meet with a ready sale. This society might have a regular supply of wholesome reading as is suited to the tastes of Indian readers. Another way in which the proposed society would help the student class in India is that the issue of classical works under its auspices would furnish Indian students with some authoritative guidance, some wholesome advice as the kind of books they should read and profit by in the various departments of English literature. But if such guidance, advice care and caution in the selection of English works are needed by Indian students, they are very much more needed in regard to vernacular literature, which is to reach the millions of the people who can never be expected to study English. He also advocated the supervision of the vernacular literature for the use of students, and said the society they proposed to start would be a connecting link between these different workers in the field of vernacular literature and itself. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. E. Hart proposed, "That a letter be addressed to the Governments of India and Bombay, explaining the objects of the society, expressing a hope that these objects meet with the sympathy and approval of the Government, and enquiring whether in the event of its being able to show fair prospects of successful work, the society may hope for a moderate grant of money from Government to assure it in the furtherance of its ends." If the objects, he said, of the society were explained to the Government, the latter whom they had every right and every reason to regard both as benevolent and intelligent, the communication that the resolution contemplated could not fail to recommend to them the objects of the society. He apprehended the Government could not actively assist the movement until they were assured that those who asked for its assistance were doing all they could to help themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani, in seconding the resolution, said that as far as the Vernacular literature was concerned the society had a large field before them. It was a very good thing to encourage the learning of the Vernaculars so as to imbue the minds of the natives of this country with western culture.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston, and in doing so referred to the many valuable and disinterested services of that gentleman in connection with the movement.

H. E. the Governor said:—I may perhaps be allowed to second the resolution, and I feel great pleasure in doing so. It is very seldom that we have the privilege in India to welcome at the age of seventy a gentleman, whose only object is to benefit the people of India, and we greet Mr. Johnston as a delegate from a distinguished ex-Viceroy, Lord Northbrook. With regard to this society, I am in the very agreeable position of complete irresponsibility after what has been said by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Johnston has told us that this society will only begin its career this autumn, and in the autumn I shall have nothing to do with the finances of the presidency. I am now, therefore, as a vanishing atom in the congeries to which Mr. Hart alluded able to endorse the last resolution and to minute on it that it should have the hearty approval of my successor who will I am sure be no less keen than I am to promote the object of this society. My colleague, Sir Raymond West, has allowed his name to be put down on the committee, and I am sure that any books recommended by him will be read by a larger circle of readers than if his name was not there. (Applause.) With regard to the idea of guidance, I should like to say a few words of caution. Mr. Javerilal suggests that the society should say which books are to be read and which books are to be shunned. Now an index expurgatorius has often the effect of attracting readers to the forbidden fruit, the result which should be avoided. But there is another speaker, Mr. Sayani, whose views I fully endorse. His remarks with regard to the demand for Vernacular literature are encouraging. I speak with regard to Government in thisrespect with the full sense of responsibility, because Government are certainly largely contributing to create a demand for Vernacular literature. (Hear, hear.) Our grant to municipal schools and to local schools would be in vain, if thereby we did not create a demand for Vernacular literature. The whole object of every primary school in every provincial town nay, in every village and in the smallest hamlet, is to create in the pupils who attend these schools a desire for simple and wholesome literature, and I sincerely trust that this society will undertake the duty of creating the supply and not shrink from this task which may seem unpretentious. I am not speaking without book when I tell you that recently the Collector of an important district brought to my notice the great dearth of literature to be supplied to the villagers—I mean the sons of land-holders and the better class of villagers. There is absolutely nothing, the Collector said, which we can give these villagers, which is simple enough, and at the same time instructive enough for the boys who have left the schools. I commend this idea to Mr. Johnston, and I think this society will fulfil a very important duty if it can provide for this urgent need. The bulk of the native population should, after they have left the schools, be provided with a supply of Vernacular literature. In England rural districts are provided with a magazine which begins at page 2 with general information intended for all, page 1 being consecrated to strictly local intelligence of merely local interest. That might be tried here and the village patel asked to circulate it. We must all feel very much indebted to Mr. Johnston for having given us the opportunity of meeting here for such a very good purpose. It now remains for me also to thank those, who have been kind enough to come here in response to my invitation. I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing Lord Northbrook, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of assuring him that in connection with the establishment of the society Bombay has offered Mr. Johnston as hearty a welcome as he could expect. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Lord Bishop, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"The trial of the Bishop of Lincoln is coincident with an unusual number of secessions to the Church of Rome. Since its commencement nearly a dozen clergymen have been 'received'—some by Cardinal Manning himself, others at the Brompton Oratory, and several in various parts of the country. Most of them are celibates, and are already studying with a view to entering the ranks of the priesthood. Among the laity who have 'verted' are two or three barristers, a former editor of a Ritualistic journal, and a number of members of the English Church Union, including an ex-organising secretary."

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Cathedral High School took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Sir Frank Forbes Adam presided, and Lady Adam, who accompanied him, distributed the prizes. Amongst the others present were:—The Bishop of Bombay, Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Oscanam, Principal of the College, Colonel Hughes, Colonel Moberly, Rev. Dr. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Rev. H. Bonstree and Mrs. Bonstree, Rev. F. N. Hill, Rev. W. E. Scott, Messrs. Gore Brown, J. J. Heaton, C.S., Riddle, Caue, and Pearson.

The proceedings opened with some songs by the infant department of the school and then

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, honorary secretary of the school, read the annual report, from which the following are extracts:—

In issuing their report for 1889, the governing body of the Cathedral High Schools are glad to be able to repeat what was said in their last report with regard to the established position of the schools, and the confidence of the public which they command. The transfer scheme of the boys' school, and the proposal to build a new girls' school are subjects which have frequently engaged the attention of the governing body during the year under review. Sites for the new schools have been selected, and Government has agreed to let the land required on favourable terms. When the rough plans and estimates of the new building have been worked out, the present boys' schoolhouse will be put into the market. There are however one or two important questions yet to be settled in connection with the girls' school, the solution of which, it is hoped, may find a place in next year's report. Government has consented to the transfer of the boys' school from its present inconvenient site, and has granted another site on the Esplanade which is, in the opinion of the governing body, admirably suited, for the purpose, and the plans and estimate of the new school may be looked for in the course of the present year. The average number of names on the roll during the year ending December 31, 1889, has been 208·6 while the largest number at any time during the year has been 213; of these pupils seven paid half-fees, eight were foundationers, and fourteen Cathedral choristers. There has been an increase of Rs. 769-12 in the amount of fees paid for tuition, but the amount of fees in arrear is still far larger than it ought to be, and the governing body venture to press on parents and guardians the need of the punctual payment of school dues. The singing class under the sole management of Mr Hebditch, still enjoys its last year's popularity. Lessons are given twice in the week for which a charge of four annas a head per mensem is levied. A short-hand class under Mr. Reed has been started and promises well; over thirty boys attend this class. Two lessons are given in the week, and the fee per head is Re. 1 per mensem. The drawing-class which is in the charge of Mr. Thomas, the second master of the School, who holds a second grade certificate from the School of Art, has been reorganised.

The result of the Matriculation Examination has been very disappointing, as only two of the candidates presented, J. Meyer and O. Ferreira, satisfied the examiners. This poor result is, however, in no way to be considered the fault of the teaching staff, for in the first place, the Latin paper set at the Matriculation Examination was of such a character that it gave the candidates very little chance of obtaining even the minimum marks required for a pass, while in the second place a series of unfortunate accidents and illness prevented several of the most promising boys from appearing at all before the examiners. No less than seven boys were in one way or another put *hors de combat* in five months. The school was inspected by Mr. Kirkham, the Government Educational Inspector, C. D., in December, and the following extracts are taken from his official report:—"I was glad to visit this school after an interval of three years, and still more so to find myself able to completely endorse the highly favourable judgments recorded by Mr. Giles on his last two annual inspections. The school is remarkably 'good all round

being present a year ago at the distribution of prizes in this hall, Sir Raymond West who presided on that occasion, described the report of 1888 as a picture without shadows. I think I may describe the report which has been read to-day by the Venerable the Archdeacon, as with equal truth, a picture without a shadow. It is a bright and happy record of success, progress, and improvements. There is one paragraph that suggested a suspicion of a shadow, where we were told that only two scholars had passed the Matriculation Examination, but this was caused by circumstances lying outside and beyond the control of teachers and taught. It was a brief and passing shadow, and left nothing of gloom on the scene. High educational authorities have at different times and on different occasions—not from any preference or predilection for one branch more than another, but rather from a desire when they found any one branch falling behind to take it by the hand and lead it forward and bring it into line—sometimes, we have heard great stress laid upon the necessity of intellectual culture; some waxed eloquent on the need of physical training, and others have spoken of the great importance of morality; but I am sure in their hearts and minds all were agreed that in a constant effort to preserve and maintain the standard of excellence in all three lies the best and truest education especially when informed, sanctified, and exalted by the teaching of the Bible, and the precepts of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.) I think the governing body of the High School, may be congratulated on having attained to a high measure of success in this direction. If we turn to the report of the Educational Inspector we find it most satisfactory. It speaks in most favourable terms of the intellectual studies. It also speaks both of the conduct and behaviour in the school as being a model for other schools. If you turn to the physical side, you find that the Cadet Corps flourishes, and you find that the cricketing team last season won eight matches out of eleven, a splendid, record, boys of which you may well be proud. (Applause.) Foot-ball was tried, but I see it was not a success. Well, I do not think that is altogether to be regretted. It is a fine, manly sport; but I do not think it is altogether suited for this country. I see that singing has had attention paid to it, also drawing and short-hand writing; and I think I might here fitly remark that it would be a very great advantage indeed if short-hand writing, and book-keeping, and technical science studies had a place in the Government standards of examination. (Hear, hear, and applause.) No doubt, there are many of you, boys, who well go to the University for the purpose of following a professional career. A few of you may find a place in the fields of literature, and for the exercise of exceptional attainments; but the great majority of you must seek to find a living in the manufacturing, industrial, and commercial concerns, that surround you, and your equipment will be much more complete if you got a solid foundation at school in the subjects which I have referred to, and which you can expand and develop in the counting-house or workshop, and perhaps in the Victoria Technical Institute, the value of which to the youth of the Western Presidency will increase year by year. I know from my own experience, and I know also it is the experience of many others in Bombay who are at the heads of offices that when matriculated boys come to us for employment, we find very often that before they can become of much use it takes a year or more to teach them their work. Although twenty years ago matriculated students would find lucrative employment, now they have become a drug in the market. I have had a great deal of correspondence with native gentlemen on the subject, and I find parents are getting anxious and concerned about the matter, and are taking counsel together and showing a desire to turn their attention to agriculture again and to mercantile pursuits in order to provide for the future of their boys. Well, among you, European boys, competition must year by year increase, and you can only hope to succeed by steadiness, by diligence, and by perseverance. In proportion to your possession and exercise of those qualities you will succeed. But there is room for all, and while you will not all succeed equally, you may all succeed to some extent. You will make the best use you can of the gifts God has given you and in doing best for yourselves, you will, I am certain, do best for the State. (Applause.) What I have said about the boys, applies also to a great extent to the girls. But I would wish to speak with a certain amount of reserve for I consider there is a difference. Many of you girls will have no doubt to seek a living in various employments; but I believe the majority of you are destined for wedded life. That is your mission—to be the companions and friends and help-meets of husbands. If you treasure and value all you are learning now, you will be able to enter into the work and labour of your husbands, to share their troubles, and sympathise with and assist them in all their difficulties, thus adding to the brightness of your homes. Your singing and other accomplishments will add grace and sweetness to your domestic hearth, your sound physique will enable you to bear the ups and downs of life with equanimity, and rough it when necessary without inconvenience, and if you imbibe habits of self-denial, industry, and dutifulness that are incalculated by your teacher you will make your home lives happy and contented. We hear a great deal of the modern mannish maiden that wishes to emancipate herself from the thrall and tyranny of man and who claims an equal position in all departments of the world's activities. It is an ephemeral phase and will pass away. Other phases will arise and then quickly dwindle, decay, and die. One only will remain throughout the ages of the future as it has been in the past, the true and natural mission of woman. The "all great, all wise whose ancient plan ordained the woman for the man." In wifehood and motherhood you will ever find limitless opportunities of obtaining influence, infinite opportunities for usefulness, and unending opportunities for obtaining that admiration which is alone worth having the admiration ungrudgingly paid to a pure and virtuous and unselfish life. (Loud applause.) I am glad to see, from the report, the arrangements that have been made for your new school I hope before long that both the boys and girls' schools will be established in a suitable and fitting site, and after you get these, I wish you continued prosperity and success. I trust and believe many of you, boys and girls, will go out from this school to be ornamental and useful members of society; and I can only say this to you, always bear in mind that next to the joy, or even as great as the joy of succeeding yourselves, is the joy of aiding and assisting your feeble and less fortunate brothers and sisters. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Bishop, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frank and Lady Adam, said:—There is one motion which devolves upon me, and that is to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Frank and Lady Forbes Adam for their kindness in coming here this afternoon. We think ourselves fortunate that in the rush of engagements that beset a prominent public man, especially when he is saying good-bye to us, we should have secured Sir Frank's presence this afternoon, and we think ourselves fortunate also in having listened to the words of sound advice and kindly counsel which he has addressed to our boys and girls. There is, therefore, but little need of words from me in order that you may pass a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to our kind chairman and Lady Adam; and there is also very little that I need say about the schools themselves on this occasion. I only hope that the school may go on quietly progressing, and that a due meed of success will attend our labours. The only real drag I think in the steadiness of the work of the schools has been caused by some fluctuations in health which, however, have been happily we mounted. Before I sit down I will only say how anxiously the governing body is looking forward to the time when they will be rid of a heavy charge which weighs down our finance at present, but when we have removed to better quarters we will have a large additional sum of Rs. 300 a month at our disposal, which will afford not only a great relief to the Cathedral offertories but serve to put us in a state of greater efficiency as regards both staff and the standards of the school. I only in conclusion ask you to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Frank and Lady Adams, and show your gratitude to them for coming here this afternoon. (Loud applause.)

Sir Frank Adam in reply said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel very grateful to you for the kind words you have spoken, and for the manner in which they have been received. I wish to say that though not here in the body, I would like to know that I will be remembered next year, and therefore I will leave something to be remembered by. I wish to promise a prize for book-keeping to the boys—applause—one for the highest average in cricket,—applause—and I wish to give a prize to the girls for singing, if I be allowed to do so. And now it only remains for me to say that a young gentleman here has asked for a holiday. Of course, that is a matter which rests with the governing body; but remembering how heartily I used to enjoy a holiday myself when I was a little boy, I feel I can very heartily endorse the request and express a hope that it will be gratified. (Loud applause.)

Sir Frank and Lady Adam then left the hall, three hearty cheers being given them by the boys and girls as they departed.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re. and 1-4 Re. -4.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
H E Lord Reay	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	1,000
The Hon Mr Justice Bayley	500
The Bank of Bombay	500
The Hon Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt, CIE.	250
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	250
" Curwen, Kane and Co	250
" David Sassoon and Co	250
" Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co	250
" E D Sassoon and Co	250
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	250
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I, L and China	250
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E	250
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	250
Messrs Kalli Brothers	250
Dr Thomas Blaney	200
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq, C I E	125
Messrs Narandas Kulliandas and Devidas Hurryvullubhdas	101
Messrs Thacker and Co, Ld	100
Messrs Tapidas Varjdas and Co	100
Jalbhai Ardaseer Sett, Esq	100
Chatoorbhuj Morarjee, Esq	100
Dosabboy Framjee, Esq, C S I	100
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Sir Charles Sargent	100
The Hon Mr Justice Scott	100
Messrs Mo ljee Jetha and Co	100
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji, Esq	50
Surgn Genl Pinkerton	50
F Yorke Smith, Esq	50
F A Little, Esq	50
Capt Sir Henry Morland	36-7
Col F Firebrace	30
C P Cooper, Esq	30
H W Barrow, Esq	25
B R Mody, Esq	25
Ardaseer Dosabboy Munshi, Esq	15
Nanabhoy R Ranina, Esq	10
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq	10
Total...Rs.	7,057-7
Amount promised, but not paid into the Bank "	10,325
Grand Total Rs.	17,382-7

JOHN MARSHALL,
For Self and Hon. Secs.

March 5.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Provincial," in his anxiety to announce his approval of the appointment of Mr. S. P. Pandit to the Administratorship of the Porbandar State, has instanced several appointments of what he calls a similar nature. While entertaining the highest opinion of the Native gentlemen mentioned by your correspondent, some of whom have been my intimate personal friends, I would point out that their cases form no precedent for Mr. Pandit's appointment as each and all were administrators of Native States *during minority only*. I did not gather from the article in your issue of the 19th inst. that you cast doubts upon the capacity of native gentlemen to administer Native States, but even had you done so, you would not have been seriously at variance with the view held by Native Chiefs, who have had an opportunity of judging. Ask the Thakore Saheba of Morvi and Limdi what is their opinion of the work done in the way of the development of their States during the period they were under Native Government Administrators. It is not, however, my purpose to draw comparisons, which as Mr. Malaprop remarks, are "odorous," between administrations under European and Native officials. What I desire to point out is that the appointment of Mr. Pandit is particularly inapt as placing a Shenvi of the Dekhan in power over a Rajput Prince. The deposition of his Highness the Rana was accepted by Kathiwadis as a sad necessity, and there was a general feeling throughout the province that although the blow was a heavy one, it was somewhat mitigated by the fact of the forfeited jurisdiction being exercised by a representative of the Paramount Power, and by one who socially stood upon a different platform to the Rana, and could in no way clash with him. If it could be possible to record the feelings of the Rajputs of Kathiawad, I think you would find a consensus of opinion that Government has lowered his Highness the Rana's dignity by placing forfeited powers and prerogative in the hands of a native gentleman who, rightly or wrongly, Rajputs do not think their equal.—Yours, &c.,

28th Feb. ONLOOKER.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—There was a large meeting held at Bassein on Sunday last in the public bazar, where a thousand people had congregated. Some of the principal speakers vividly pourtrayed the effect on the people of the harsh and oppressive rules regarding rab which have been put into force in terms of the recent Resolution of the Government on Forests. Several poor folk have already been punished for the infringement of the rules. In short, a sort of reign of terrors is established. And the people have felt the operation of the rules so bitterly that they resolved to send a telegram to his Excellency, humbly praying for a relaxation of the rules especially touching rab which has greatly impeded agricultural operations, and about firewood loads brought by villagers on their heads. Another grievance is touching the limited and contracted area of grazing ground for cattle.

A petition describing the hardships on the free drawing and sale of toddy was also read and numerously signed for submission to the Secretary of State for India.

ACCIDENT TO MISS MAY HABGOOD.

AFTER the performance on Saturday (February 22) night Mr. Hudson and his party proceeded to the Barr Street jetty to embark on board the s. s. Bhundara for Penang. On arriving at the pontoon at about half-past one yesterday morning, (February 23) an accident happened, whereby Mrs. Hudson (Miss Habgood) almost lost her life. The launch, which was to convey the party to the steamer, was moored to the eastern side of the pontoon, to reach which they had to proceed outside the railings, and along a somewhat narrow footway. Mrs. Hudson was making her way towards the launch, and had almost reached it, when she slipped and fell into the river. The excitement was intense, as by the a glimmer of the lights from the launch, she could be seen drifting down the river by the strong ebb-tide. Fortunately a sampan-wallah jumped into his boat and rowed quickly after her. He reached her at Lewis Street pontoon, where he managed to catch hold of her hair, and hold her face above water for a minute or two. By this time another sampan, which had quickly come down from Barr Street jetty with the boatman, and Mr. M. O'Brien, junior, in it, came to the rescue, and Mrs. Hudson was taken into the boat in an unconscious condition. She was taken on board the launch, and immediate steps were taken to promote respiration. Mrs. Regan, who was present, and to whom in a great measure Mrs. Hudson owes her life, administered emetics, which greatly relieved the patient. At length the launch reached the steamer, and Mrs. Hudson was placed in her cabin. Here Mrs. Regan attended to her, and had the satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Hudson regain consciousness. This was shortly before the steamer left at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Regan was the last to leave the departing vessel, and was able to tell the throng of friends assembled on the pontoon that Mrs. Hudson was sitting up quite conscious, and, though very weak, in a fair way towards recovery. On hearing the cry that his wife was in the river, Mr. Hudson was only prevented from jumping into the stream himself by some of the friends around him. On learning of the rescue, he handsomely rewarded the two sampan-wallahs.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

AT San Lucar, the will of the Duc de Montpensier was opened on Wednesday evening, 12th ult. His personal fortune amounts to about 200 millions of francs in real estates in France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium, and in a large variety of stocks and other investments. The Duke made the Comtesse de Paris and the Infante Antonio his heirs, but has given some advantages to his son. He bequeaths to several of his relatives valuable pictures as souvenirs, but leaves nothing to the Duchess because, her personal fortune alone amounts to upwards of one hundred millions of francs. San Telmo, the Palace at Seville, goes to his son.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 3.

THE announcement that Ministerial orders have been received to hold an exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier on 3rd December of the current year, has been hailed with peculiar satisfaction by the Catholic public. The last exposition took place in 1878, when the late Archbishop D. Ayres de Ornellas e Vasconcellas was at the head of the Metropolitan See of Goa. The body was kept exposed for about a month, the necessary precautions being taken to avoid undue exposure. Up to the exposition of 1859, the remains of the Saint showed life-like freshness in outward appearance, and the persons who saw it then, and at the late exposition, could not withold surprise at the change the body had undergone in the interval. It was attributed to the imprudent neglect of those in charge of the exposition in 1859 in not having adopted necessary measures against undue exposure, and keeping the body open for a period of three months. An opinion was expressed by those competent in the matter, and who had closely examined the body, that it would not be admissible to hold another public exposition as the ravages made by time and exposure were too great to entertain such an idea again. The body was again opened privately when Mons. Agliardi, before his departure to Rome, visited Goa. One popular tradition concerning the body may be here mentioned. Once upon a time, it is said, the English made attempts to annex Goa, and for that purpose some Englishmen were sent here to carry out the idea. But St. Fran is Xavier appeared to them during the nights they were there, and they were so much frightened by his attitude towards them that it precipitated their return to Bombay. Assurance was then given that Goa would not fall into the hands of any unCatholic power while the body of the Saint remained in Goa.

Along with the exposition a Provincial Council of the Bishops will be held. It is not exactly known whether the whole Indian hierarchy, as stipulated in the recent Concordat, will take part in it or whether it will be solely composed of the Portuguese Prelates of India, China, and Mozambique. His Excellency the Governor-General wishing to avail himself of the opportunity of the exposition, when a large number of visitors are expected, has proposed to hold an Industrial Exhibition, similar to the one held in 1859, to carry out which steps will be taken shortly.

The fall of the Ministry of Senhor Barros Gomes has necessitated a general election, the intimation of which has been received here by the Government. No date has yet been fixed, but the Cabinet in power has made a declaration that Government will not interfere in the choice of candidates the electors may select as their representatives in the Parliament. The election, however, cannot be delayed beyond April. In the meantime two candidates have offered themselves for the circles of Nova-Goa and Bardez. They are Senhores Constantino Brito and Christovao Ayres. The representatives in the defunct Parliament will certainly contest the seats as Progressist candidates. The native Deputy for Salsette, Mr. Christovao Pinto, has a good chance of re-election, as the electoral body in Salsette is in the hands of Senhor J. I. de Loyola, the editor of *India Portugueza*, who can carry his own nominee triumphantly through the election if he only refrains from making a secret the least fact with the Government as he has been doing for twenty-five years.

BARBERS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As is usual in such cases the native journals do not appear to be unanimous in their sympathy with a movement which cuts at the very root of the revolting custom of shaving widows' heads—a custom which is as unauthorized by the Shastras as it is opposed to every good feeling in man. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to find that several native journals have come forward in support of it, and are indeed to be thanked for expressing their views so freely. Some journals are lukewarm, and one goes the length of saying that in case the movement gains ground the Brahmins will not be backward in becoming knights of the razor. Gallant knights, indeed, to perform such deeds of daring on poor helpless creatures. The writer forgets that in adopting such a calling the Brahmins will much to the regret of the reforming party fall in the estimation of the people. The Brahmin by becoming a cook and a *tabaljí* (a drummer in the service of a singing girl) has already lowered himself in the opinion of those who, as dictated by the Shastras, considered him a superior and very intelligent being. By following the profession of a barber, he will of his own accord come down from the position which he had occupied so long, and will be the object of contempt, to the reforming as well as the orthodox Hindoo. It is, indeed, a matter for regret that any writer who has the good of Brahminism at his heart should express himself in tones which no Brahmin who has the good of his community in view will hear with pleasure. The practice, too, of shaving widows' heads has nothing to recommend itself or to require such an amount of energy to be wasted in its support. In my conversation with some old barbers, I was shocked to find that the originators of this unmanly custom had to resort to large inducements in order to tempt them to practise their art on the heads of the widows. At first, the barber, on shaving a widow, became the possessor of the poor woman's jewellery. This was, indeed, a sufficient inducement at the commencement. But some time after, the barber was considered entitled only to half the jewellery possessed by the woman. This original reward has now dwindled down to about a rupee and a quarter in the case of a rich widow, and from two to four annas in all other cases. The latter sum, the barbers state, is even grumbled at now-a-days. The barbers, I find, are mostly averse to shaving widows' heads, and when the matter is properly put before them are easily convinced that this shocking disfigurement, made at a time when the widow is overpowered by so afflicting a calamity as the death of her husband, is due in a great measure to their art and their ignorance. While relating instances of such disfigurements, one of them depicted a scene which would rend the heart of any person who had any claim to manliness A young widow had lost her husband, and a barber-a man new to his profession, was sent for. The barber on entering the house, found that the old widow was bemoaning in an agonizing tone the death of her husband, whose corpse was lying before her. On seeing the barber, four or five aged women caught hold of the widow, and asked her to submit herself to the operation of shaving. The woman struggled, shrieked, entreated; but finding all her efforts of no avail, she kicked the barber on the chest as he was attempting to sit down to his hateful work. This was too much for the young man, and he left the house, and remembers up till now a bereaved woman's kick. Since that time he has invariably refused to shave widows. Instances of such cruel treatment can be multiplied, but the above will convince the reformers and those European gentlemen who sympathise with them, how grateful the widow would feel, and what an amount of blessing she would shower upon them if by their advice the barber is induced to refuse to practise his art upon her.—Yours, &c.,

March 5. A BOMBAY RECLUSE.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

THE Haka (Southern Chin Column).—General Symons has just returned from a most successful reconnaissance towards the Tashon Ywama. Leaving Haka on the 16th the General marched the same day to the village of Hairon, a distance of 15 miles.

In the evening the headmen of the neighbouring Tashon villages came in and said they were willing to submit; but they begged that the party would not advance further until the head Chiefs had decided whether they would fight or give in. The General, however, was obdurate, and on the morning of the 27th he started with 100 rifles, leaving the rest and the coolies at Hairon.

After leaving camp the path ran level for a mile: it then crossed the Pam stream, ascended through cultivation for 1,500 feet, and then ran level into Minkin, a Tashon village of 300 houses. As the party marched through nothing but wonder was depicted on the faces of the villagers. From Minkin the path led up for a mile to a point where an excellent view of the country to the ridge overlooking the Ywama was obtained. The distance from this point to the Ywama is certainly not over ten miles, making the total distance from Haka to the Tashon Ywama about 32 miles.

On his way back General Symons was overtaken by the headmen of the villages close to the Ywama. They seemed most anxious to submit and to save their villages from destruction. They were told that if they did not resist us their lives and property would be spared: and there is, therefore, a strong presumption that our march to within a few miles of the Ywama will be unopposed.

With the events of the last few days there is much rejoicing in the political camp, while amongst the soldiers, who are thirsting for battle, there is a corresponding despondency.—*Pioneer.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, D. Blaney presiding. There were also present Col. Merewether, R. E.; Major Selby; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.; K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal Umashunker, K. M. Sheroff, Muljee Bhawanidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cowasjee Hormuzjee; and M. N. Banajee.

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered the following resolution of the Corporation:—"That, in view of the many water works, drainage and other important municipal questions that are now pending, involving as they do intricate contract considerations, subject to the confirmation of Government, the Corporation hereby appoint Mr. H. A Acworth Deputy Municipal Commissioner, from the 1st March or such other later date on which he may join the appointment, till the departure of the present Municipal Commissioner, and that the Corporation hereby fix the salary of Mr. Acworth as Deputy Commissioner, at Rs. 1,500 per month. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for the pay of the Deputy Commissioner for two months."

On the motion of Mr. Dosabboy Framjee, seconded by Col. Merewether, the necessary sanction was given.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTIONIN BOMBAY.

The Committee next considered the following resolution of the Corporation:—That the Standing Committee be asked to reconsider their resolution, No. 7266, with a view to the amount of the grant towards the cost of the reception of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor being increased, so as to provide for the cost of the day fete in the Victoria Gardens, and a contribution towards general illumination and the expense of illuminating the Municipal properties. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant not exceeding Rs. 30,000.

In connection with the above resolution, the committee also took into consideration letter, dated 1st instant, from the Honorary Secretary, Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show Committee, stating that he has been instructed to apply to the Corporation for the grant of Rs. 7,000, instead of Rs. 5,000 previously applied for, as the estimate for the proposed pavilion for housing the exhibits has been found to exceed the intended cost by from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000; that the Committee are of opinion that part of the entertainment should be an evening fete, at which illuminated fountains should form a special attraction, &c., &c.

Major Selby thought that under section 63 (*l*) of the Municipal Act it was a question whether the Corporation could make a money grant towards any fete or entertainment which was not open to the whole of the public. He thought that the opinion of the solicitors of the Corporation might be obtained on the point. He accordingly proposed that the Corporation be recommended to contribute Rs. 17,500 towards the cost of the day fete in the Victoria Gardens, subject to the opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation that it was legal under section 63 (*l*) of the Municipal Act to contribute towards a fete, at which it was proposed to charge fees for admission.

The amendment, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 12,500 for the Victoria Gardens day fete; Rs. 7,500 for the illumination, by the municipal executive, of the Municipal offices, the statues of H. M. the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Wellington and Frere Fountains, the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill; and Rs. 10,000 for the general reception fund—total Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the resolution.

Colonel Merewether then moved an amendment that the Corporation be recommended to contribute a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the entertainment proposed on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales. That Rs. 12,500 be applied to the day entertainment at the Victoria Gardens, and the remainder towards the illumination in the Fort, and such illuminations to include the Municipal office buildings, statues and fountains, and such other premises as might be approved by the general reception committee.

The amendment was not seconded, and it, therefore, fell through.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed another amendment that the Corporation be recommended to sanction Rs. 30,000 as a contribution towards the funds for the reception of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, namely Rs. 12,500 for flower, fruit, and horse shows in the Victoria Gardens; Rs. 5,000 for the illumination of the municipal offices, the two statues and fountains, and the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill; and Rs. 12,500 towards the general reception fund.

Mr. E. B. Carroll seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dosabhoy said the if the sum of Rs. 5,000 as proposed by him was not sufficient in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner for the illumination of the Municipal property, he would withdraw his amendment in favour of Dr. Cowasjee's proposition. If the Commissioner considered that Rs. 5,000 would suffice, he would press his amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Rs. 5,000 would not be enough for the purpose for which it was required.

Mr. Dossabhoy: Then I withdraw my amendment.

Major Selby moved another amendment that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 17,500 to the General Entertainment Fund, and Rs. 12,500 to the Victoria Gardens day fete. But that the opinion of the solicitors be taken whether it was legal under section 63 (*l*) of the Municipal Act for entrance fees to be charged at any fete, the cost of which were borne by the municipal fund.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, but on a division it was lost.

Dr. Cowasjee's proposition was then carried by six votes against two.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji Bharbhaya, the committee further resolved that the Honorary Secretay, Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show be informed, in reply to his letter of the 1st instant, that the committee had recommended the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 12,500 for a Victoria Gardens day fete.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE TANSA DUCT.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was recorded:—"Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that pursuantto the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 30th January last, the arrangements thereby sanctioned with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co., the contractors for the Tansa Duct, have been carried out; a supplemental contract in terms of the said resolution having been entered into with Messrs Whish, Lovett, Mitchell & Co., on the 20th instant. 2. I have further the honour to report that under the same sanction an advance of Rs. 1,20,000, on account of the increased rates conditionally agreed to in respect of work executed prior to the 1st November 1889, was on the same date (20th instant) made to Messrs. Walsh Lovett, Mitchell and Co. upon the security of an assignment by way of mortgage to the Corporation, of their entire plant now and in future to be brought on the works, the Municipal inspectors being placed in possession of such plant on behalf of the Corporation, but the contractors, of course, being permitted the free use of it for the purpose of the work.—I have, &c.—E. K. OLLIVANT, Commissioner."

The committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE MANDVI FIRE.

THE two following anonymous subscriptions towards the Mandvi Fire Relief Fund are acknowledged by Mr. G. B. Reid, Collector:—

A Sympathiser	Rs. 10
A Parsi lady from Ahmedabad	" 10

THE great publishing firm of Brockhaus at Leipzig has undertaken to publish a German version of Mr. Stanley's new work about his last travels, simultaneously with its appearance in England. With reference to this matter, Mr. Stanley wrote them the following letter:—"The last passage in your letter to me I find very kind, namely, that in which you say 'as soon as the festivities leave you free.' It is not the festivities which keep me from my work; it is the visitors and letters. These are innumerable. You know that I went to the Albert Lake because Emin Pacha was a brave governor who was in distress, and my best friends in England were very anxious about him. I therefore offered of my own accord to go and help him. I hope you do not belong to those who think I have dragged the Pacha off against his will; all that I asked of him was to be informed about his intentions. I should have been happy to have been able to assist him in any way, for this was my task. But you will see all this in my new book, which will contain something quite new about these 'Sturm und Drang Travels.' I hope that you have been successful in your efforts to make the world wiser and better by spreading knowledge, and that the firm of Brockhaus of Leipzig will publish the new disclosures from Dark Africa."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Above all things I would say, and more especially to the younger men among us, choose some particular line of inquiry and make that your speciality. Do not be in a hurry to choose. Study the subject generally, make yourself acquainted with the broad outlines upon which all human society, all human customs and beliefs are framed, as set forth in some of the more general works on Anthropology; and presently taste or opportunity will show you the particular direction in which you may hope to be most useful. In its prosecution you will learn something of many branches of the science; and the more you know of them, the wider and firmer will be your grasp of your particular subject. But devote your main energies to some definite line of inquiry, if you would exercise them to the greatest advantage. Every man can help if he will. Let each among us select that line for which he is best fitted, and follow it with his might. Above all record and publish. It does not matter how roughly: the facts are what we want. It is grievous to see men whose lives have been spent in familiar intercourse with the people, and whose memories teem with information which would be invaluable to the Anthropologist, retiring to Europe with their knowledge unpublished, to bury it with them in the grave.

I propose next to offer for your consideration some definite suggestions as to the actual work which it seems to me, might be most profitably undertaken at once under each of the headings which I have already enumerated. Physical measurements I am not competent to discuss; and doubtless Mr. Risley will give us before long the results of his experience. I therefore pass on to my second source of Anthropological information, which is language. It seems to me nothing less than a scandal and a reproach to ourselves and in a less degree to Government, that so little should have been done towards an intelligent study of Indian dialects. I do not know how it is with you in the South. But in the Bengal Presidency, while Messrs. Grimes and Hornle have done invaluable work on the general subject of the Prakrit group of languages, literally nothing exists in print, to my knowledge, on the subject of the innumerable dialects of Northern India except a work by Mr. Grierson on the Bapari dialect, which I believe to be admirable, and a valuable glossary of Multani by Mr. O'Brien. Even for Panjabi itself, the student has to content himself with text books published by some American missionaries only two years after our annexation of the province. One reason for this neglect doubtless is that officers can seldom be sure of staying sufficiently long in the same part of the country, to make it worth their while to acquire more than a colloquial knowledge of the local speech. But there are many officials to whom this does not apply. And if Government found that one of its officers was really making a serious study of the subject, it would gladly arrange to leave him undisturbed. But there is much good work to be done, short of such a serious undertaking as a comparative study of dialects. We have some glossaries, thanks to Sir Henry Elliott, Mr. Beames, Mr. Crooks, and others; and very valuable they are. But we want more; and above all, we want *comparative* glossaries, which will tell us the different terms used for the same familiar object, and the limits within which each of these terms obtains. For such a purpose, occasional transfers would be a positive advantage. I believe that if a competent man would let it be known that he was prepared to undertake the preparation of such a glossary, he would find ready helpers in all directions to supply him with material.

Next as to the works of native authors. For the present, at any rate, the scholar who edits and translates, or the society who publishes such works or portions of them, will naturally direct its attention more especially towards such treatises as are likely to find favour in the sight of European scholars—to Sanskrit grammars, to Hindu philosophies, to Arabic hymns or mediæval codes. For our purpose no such treatise is without value; but there are many others which would be more valuable. But collation and translation are so laborious, if done in a scholarly manner and publication, hampered by the English tradition which forbids a publisher to produce raw material in a cheap form to be read, marked, cut up, and thrown away when done with, is so costly, that we may wait for ever before any substantial portion of the existing material is made available in this manner. What I should like to see published would be, digests, abstracts, analyses, or what you will, something like very full tables of contents, with ample indices at their back. Any one who would be content to get a book in this manner, and publish the results, would make it practically available to his fellows; for students who have no leisure to wade through endless folios in a foreign language and character on the chance of finding something worth reading, would gladly decipher a chapter, if they could be assured beforehand that they would there find matter bearing on the subject of their study. And as an ounce of example is worth a pound of precept, I will show how I would analyse a chapter of St. Julien's translation of Hwen Tsang's Memoirs on Western Countries. I take the chapter on the kingdom of Thanesar, a tract which I know well, for my example. (Pages 211 to 215, Vol. I., Edn. 1857.)

P. 211. Leaves the kingdom of "Mathura", proceeds 500 li to the N. E., and reaches the "kingdom of Sthanesvara (Thanesar.) Describes it and its society, commerce, magic, Buddhist convents, and temples of "Devalayas." Describes the "Happy Land (? Nardak-Nirdukh? Kuruk-shetra.) Relates an unusual form of the legend, apparently, of the "kurus and pandus." Refers to the enormous size of their remains (? bangagas) Four to five li to the N. W. was a stupa of Asokas, with relics of one Tathagata which emitted light. A hundred li to the S. was the convent of Govinda Singaráma.

Now these lines of print give all of the contents of four octavo pages that is necessary to enable the reader to decide whether these four pages are worth referring to for his purpose. And an index showing all the words I have quoted would make the analysis complete.

All this work can be done by the students in the closet, if we can find one sufficiently unselfish. The next step is for the observer in the field to examine the passages which the student's labours have rendered accessible to him. Nothing is more interesting than reading the records of bygone ages on the spot to which they refer; nothing more valuable than the light which local knowledge throws upon them; nothing more curious than the manner in which various readings, corrupt texts, doubtful passages, and unsuspected errors, yield to the searching test of that light. A man who would take the travels of the Buddhist pilgrims, Baber's memoirs, the "Ain-in-Akbari, Jehangir's autobiography, Ferishtah's History, the "Nadir Namah, and the Sujar-ul-Mutakharin) I only mention, in my ignorance, books that have been translated), and, being able with the help of digests, such as I have already described, to at once refer to the passages which relate to his districts, would follow the writer step by step on the spot, and by the help of his local knowledge identify the places and peoples and trace the limits of the territories mentioned by him, and point out how far the old description is no longer applicable, would contribute a chapter which would be no less interesting than valuable to the detailed history of his province. It is by research of this sort, combined with the intelligent use of the map and the careful study of the local indications, that we can best investigate past changes in the configuration of the country, the Anthropological significance of which I have already alluded to. Mr. Beames is or was writing a geographical history of Bengal. Such a work, by such a man, will be invaluable. But it would have been ten times more valuable, and a hundred times more easy to write, if more of the sort of work which I am now discussing had been done, and its results published.

As for names, the local names of fixed physical features, such as mountains, rivers, or lakes would appropriately find a place in the glossaries that I have spoken of. So, too, would the names of territorial divisions or tracts. The names of villages I shall allude to later: the modern names, at any rate, are easily available. Earlier names, which now survive only in tradition, are always invaluable for purposes of identification, and should be carefully collected and recorded. Of castes and tribes, and subdivisions, the number is infinite. But even bare lists of them, if accurate and accurately spelt, are valuable for other purposes than the results which they may yield to philological scrutiny; for the recurrence of the same sub-divisions in different tribes, which is so frequent and apparently so inexplicably, almost invariably indicates some connection between them, in the past, if not in the present. For census purposes such lists are perhaps the things of all others that are just now most needed. As for names of individuals, the schedules of the census of 1891 will contain the names of every weaned male and of 90 per cent. of the female inhabitants of the presidency, and will, I am sure, be very much at the service of anybody who is disposed to make use of them, as Captain Temple did of sample schedules taken at random in 1881 for certain inquiries which he was then engaged upon.

Our next head of information is tribal traditions. These can only be collected from the mouths of the people; and should be taken down again and again form various persons at different places, till the prevailing form is arrived at, local variations, however, being carefully given as a gloss. But there is one form of tribal tradition—and that a very important one—which can, in North-Western India at any rate, be collected with a minimum of trouble. In the temporarily settled portions of the Bengal Presidency the Settlement records of each village contain a genealogical tree tracing the present owners back to their common ancestor or ancestors, who are supposed first to have settled on the spot. And with this tree is a memorandum showing whence these ancestors came, and when. If a District Officer would make his village accountants prepare for him in the dull season when the sun forbids even native humanity to work in the fields, a note showing for each group of owners in each village, the name of the tribe, the area held, the number of generations, counting back to the first settlers, and the place where these settlers came from, the leisure of the ensuing rains would enable him to compile the results, and the tour of the next cold weather to check them; and the outcome would be a most valuable synopsis of the traditional course of migration into and within the districts, so far at least as regards its existing land-owning population.

Last of all come the customs of the people. Here nothing can be safely neglected; everything is

SPORTING NOTES.

Not a few people will be suprised to find that the rumours concerning the non-starting of Come Away in the Grand National have been fulfilled by the scratching of the horse. For some time past, in fact before the entries appeared, the name of this horse was bruited about as a dangerous candidate for the cross-country Derby, and many of those foolish people who never will learn wisdom from past experience, snapped up the best odds they could get. Backing horses in these days so long before a race, is about as sensible as picking up red-hot pennies; but still fools will rush in where men of experience fear to tread, and they must pay for the results of their folly. The horse was never better in his life, and on passing a veterinary examination the other day, was found to be as sound as a bell. So far as can be learned from a rumour that seems to have some foundation, the horse was scratched because his late owner's share or interest in the six-year-old son of Cambuslang was not properly registered, in accordance with the new rules of steeple-chasing.

Fetiche will now be the only French representative in the Grand National, as Content-tout-de-Meme has passed over to the great equine majority. This horse's death will be a relief to the bookmakers, as many would have got their tongues tied into knots, or have broken their jaws in attempting to pronounce his name. The probability is that, instead of calling him Content-tout-de-Meme, they would have christened him, in the ring, as Gubbins, in the *Sporting Times* suggested Count-it-out-to-me.

The *Sporting Times* reports Laureate as being backed for the City and Suburban at 20 to 1, whereas the horse has not accepted for that race. Amphion and Pioneer are the favourites, but General Byrne's horse seems over-weighted, and I do not believe that he will stay the course. *Truth's* sporting correspondent writes: I would prefer Amphion's chance in the Jubilee Handicap, although he has a heavier weight in that race, but the Kempton Park course will suit him much better. Pioneer is exceedingly well now; but, if there is any truth in the wondrous tales about Quartus, I do not see that "Mr. Abington's" horse can have a chance of beating her. It is crazy, however, to think anything about the City and Suburban for the next two months. I see that a bet of £2,000 to £500 has been taken about Surefoot for Two Thousand, and if the horse goes on well the taker is not likely to have the worst of the transaction. I fear that Le Nord will not train into a stayer, and it seems highly probable that Baron Rothschild will have to depend upon Heaume and Vermillion in the Chance Stakes, while Le Nord is relegated to T. Y. C. races. The accounts from Newmarket are most unfavourable to Le Nord, who, I see, is still included in the lots of four which are taken to beat the field in the Derby. "If it were necessary to take four against the field, I should substitute Vermillion or St. Serf for Le Nord. Riviera has been only walking for a week past, and I fancy that this filly also will turn out to lack stamina, but her stable companion Janissary is doing very well so far. Mortagon, who cost 2,800 gs. as a yearling was a direful failure last year, as after he had run Signorina to a head in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester he appeared to go to pieces, and in the autumn his form was most despicable; but he has been going on very well during the last two months, and, although he may not be able to win any of the great stakes, yet he should carry off some good race, such as the Prince of Wales's at Ascot.

Master Astly now figures regular in the Derby betting, and was backed "to win a few thousands." Master Astly is a dark brother to Melton, of whose form absolutely nothing is known, for he has never yet been trained, much less tried. People who ought to know say that Master Astley's appearance and style of going are by no means calculated to encourage the idea that he is a Derby horse, and it is probable that he will be a somewhat difficult animal to train. It would be just as well to wait for a few months before backing him. He is, by the way, engaged in the Two Thousand.

The Duke of Portland went to Newmarket to see his horses, and the two-year-olds were cantered, but there were no "trials," for several of them are very backward. Basket, by Barcaldine out of Satchel, showed fine speed in a rough gallop with others of the same age, and so did St. Bridget, By St. Simon out of Ulster Queen; and both fillies are engaged in the Brockleaby stakes at Lincoln, which the Duke won with Semolina last year, and with Donovan in 1888. The Duke was much struck by the great improvement in both Donovan and St. Serf, the former having grown into a splendid horse, while the latter, who was very backward when he ran for the Clear-well in October, would scarcely be recognised by people who then saw him. St. Serf is by far the best outsider in both Two Thousand (for which he is a certain starter if well) and in the Derby.

The Duke of Westminister has seven yearlings at Eaton, including a brother to Ormonde, which has just been named Arklow; a colt by Ormonde out of Shotover, named Orville; a filly by Isonomy out of Sandiway, named Sandfly; a colt by Ormonde out of Angelica (dam of Blue-green), named Orme; a colt by Bend Or, dam by Hermit out of Lady Blanche, named Orontes; a filly by Bend Or, out of Strathfleet, named Oran; and a colt by Peter, out of Ruth, named Rush.

Hunting men are rejoicing in the fact that so far the season has continued open to a degree almost unprecedented in the earlier weeks of the year. Among the packs which have enjoyed excellent sport within the last few days are the Groome, the Dartmoor, the Hambledon, the Tepworth, the Vine, and Lord Yarborough's.

Some extraordinary incidents in the hunting-field are narrated. Sir Watkin Wynn's Hounds met on Saturday 18 ult at Broughhall Smithy. A fox was found at Hinton, and a very fine run followed. When the hounds were in full cry on a farm near the Wyches, a young man got on the back of a bull and joined in the chase for fully an hour, greatly to the astonishment of the field. The way in which the bull cleared the fences is described as marvellous, and his rider kept his seat the whole time. It is explained that when the cattle are fetched home on this farm, the same youth gets astride the bull and brings the herd along in excellent style.

It was recently reported that a fox had been run down in a cellar, and now we read of a fox killed in a castle. The West street Harriers were chasing a hare across the country near St. Margaret's when puss gave them the slip. Just at this time a fox was started, and the hounds gave chase. An exciting run ensued, the fox leading the hunt across the country at a great pace into Walmer. Some football players stopped his course there, and he struck off to the grounds of Wolmer Castle running round by the moat. Earl Granville and some friends came out to the witness the sport, when suddenly the fox made straight for the castle, and crossing the drawbridge, passed through the open door sight in through the corridor as far as the drawing room door. Here it was brought to bay and killed by some of the hounds, which had followed him.

The Cambridge crew commenced strict training for the forthcoming University Boat-race on Thursday 13th.ult. They will row to Ely, practising on the waters there for the next fortnight. The crew were weighed, and scaled in the aggregate 96st.11lb, giving an average of 12st. There is a difference of only 12½lb. in the two sides, stroke side men being the heavier. Owing to the continued absence of Mr Guy Nickalls, the president, the Oxford crew were not at work on Wednesday.

Mr. "Abington" has commenced an action in the Chancery division against the Pelican Club, in reference to the recent proceedings in which his name appeared. A motion is pending before Mr. Justice Stirling in connection with the case. Sir Charles Russel and Sir Horace Davey have been retained as council for Mr. Beard.

Mail advices from Australia state that Beach is annoyed at Hanlan's challenge for the rowing championship of the world, but is willing to meet him on the Parramatta River for £500 a side or any sum Hanlan wishes, and as a guarantee of good faith he has deposited £100 in the hands of a gentleman in Sydney. Beach makes no claim to the championship. He wishes to see Australians fight it out amongst them, but he will not let Hanlan come in by a side wind, and try to establish any claim. In answer to a suggestion that O'Connor might come over and beat all the Sydney men, he said, "Well, then O'Connor would have to do what no other man has done, and that is to beat me."

The new publication, *Sporting Celebrities*, edited by Walery, the eminent photographer, has just made its second appearance, which is fully equal to the January issue. The portraits this month are those of Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, the well-known cricketer and golf-player, and Mr. A. E. Stoddart, whose exploits on the cricket as well as the football field, have rendered his name a household word with the sporting youth of England. Both counterfeit presentments are charming specimens of high-class photography, and will be most acceptable to the admirers of these famous athletes.

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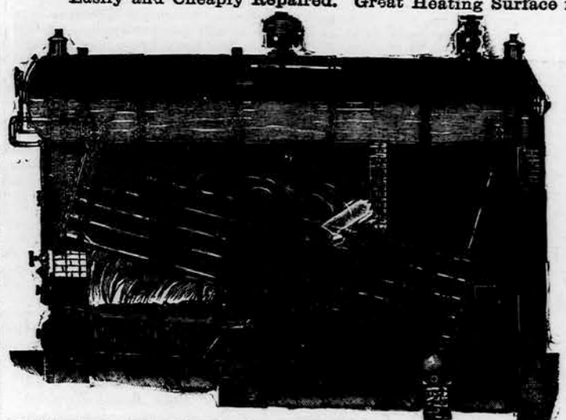

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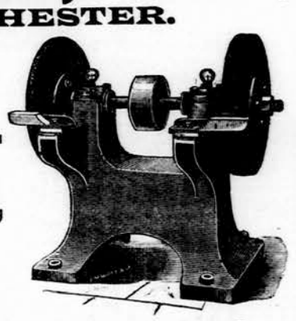

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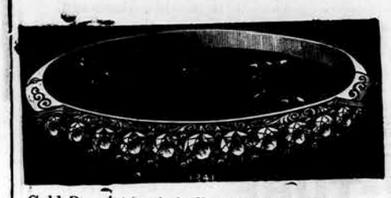

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Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
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PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.
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Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
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Trade W Mark. **WILKINSON'S** Trade W Mark.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

[PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
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Clears the Blood from all Impure matter.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

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